

# WEST

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starting with: TOOL\$(TOOL.CHANGING).P29-P91.

## Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L2 and (software\$2 near tool\$)	4

Database:

- US Patents Full-Text Database
- US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
- JPO Abstracts Database
- EPO Abstracts Database
- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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L4

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## Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 17, 2002   [Printable Copy](#)   [Create Case](#)

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side by side

### Hit Count Set Name

result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

<u>L4</u>	L2 and (software\$2 near tool\$)	4	<u>L4</u>
<u>L3</u>	L2 and (runtime\$2 same execut\$)	5	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and parallel\$ and script\$ and analyz\$	71	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((714/\$)!.CCLS.)	18713	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

**WEST**

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Terms	Documents
L2 and (runtime\$2 same execut\$)	5

Database:

US Patents Full-Text Database  
 US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database  
 JPO Abstracts Database  
 EPO Abstracts Database  
 Derwent World Patents Index  
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L3

Refine Search

Recall Text

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## Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 17, 2002 [Printable Copy](#) [Create Case](#)

Set Name Query  
 side by side

Hit Count Set Name  
 result set

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

<u>L3</u>	L2 and (runtime\$2 same execut\$)	5	<u>L3</u>
<u>L2</u>	L1 and parallel\$ and script\$ and analyz\$	71	<u>L2</u>
<u>L1</u>	((714/\$)!.CCLS.)	18713	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Set	Items	Description
S1	20088	(AUTOMATIC? OR INSTINCTIVE? OR SPONTANEOUS? OR INVOLUNTARY? OR IMPULSIVE?) (3N) (ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT? OR INVESTIGATE? OR COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR VERIF?)
S2	991753	PARSE? OR PARSING OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR MAPS OR BREAKOUT OR ENUMERAT? OR SEPARATE? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?
S3	434188	SCRIPT? OR INSTRUCTION? OR RULE? OR SYNTAX OR CODE OR CODES
S4	720932	SERIAL OR CONSECUTIVE OR SEQUENT? OR SUBSEQUENT? OR SUCCES- SIONAL? OR SUCCESSIVE?
S5	2464722	PARALLEL? OR MATCH? OR EQUAL? OR CORRESPOND?
S6	3764213	GRAPH? OR VISUALIZATION? OR CHART? OR TABLE? OR TUPLE? OR - ROW? OR MATRIX OR MATRICES OR ARRAY? OR COLUMN? OR GRID? OR L- INE? OR LABEL? OR VALUE? OR FAT OR MFAT OR NTFS OR VFAT
S7	3197	(SCRIPTING OR PROGRAM?) () LANGUAGE? OR (SPECIAL OR LIMIT?) (- ) TASKS? OR PERL OR PRACTICAL() EXTRACTION() REPORT() LANGUAGE OR JAVA OR VASCRIPT OR JSCRIPT OR PSCRIPT
S8	2966	S2 (3N) S3
S9	33890	S4 (3N) S6
S10	55	S8 AND S7
S11	10	S8 AND S1
S12	30	S8 AND S9
S13	806723	S5 AND S6
S14	6264	S13 AND S2 AND S4
S15	25	S14 AND S1
S16	4	S1 AND S7
S17	123	S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S15 OR S16
S18	77	S17 AND IC=G06F?
S19	29	S18 AND IC=(G06F-017? OR G06F-007? OR G06F-015?)
S20	29	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S21	29	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)
S22	47	S18 AND IC=G06F-009?
S23	39	S22 NOT S19
S24	17	S23 AND S6

File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Aug(Updated 021203)

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File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2002/UD,UM &UP=200282

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21/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014815187 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-635893/200268  
XRPX Acc No: N02-502392

**Scripts executing method in computer system involves selecting identifier from list of scripts and identifying particular script to be executed**

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT )  
Inventor: GUINART O

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20020091999	A1	20020711	US 2000727598	A	20001201	200268 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000727598 A 20001201

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20020091999	A1	10	G06F-007/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 20020091999 A1

NOVELTY - One or more formatted scripts are encompassed in a file and parsed such that a list of the scripts including an identifier for each of the scripts, is presented to an user. An identifier is selected from the list to identify a particular script, to execute the particular script

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) **Script organizing** method;
- (2) Computer readable medium storing script execution program; and
- (3) Data structure

USE - For management of scripts such as CGI, **perl**, javascript, VBScript, macros, using extensible markup language (XML) in computer system.

ADVANTAGE - Allows all scripts to be encompassed in single file regardless of **scripting languages** used and hence simplifies the task of managing the scripts. Facilitates the identification and execution of particular scripts and enables user to locate the file easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram illustrating particular scripts selection and execution.

pp; 10 DwgNo 5/5

Title Terms: EXECUTE; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; SELECT; IDENTIFY; LIST; IDENTIFY; SCRIPT; EXECUTE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-009/45 ; G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

21/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014447997 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2002-268700/200231  
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-638800; 2002-122327; 2002-122366; 2002-122371; 2002-122374; 2002-268684; 2002-268699; 2002-303729  
XRPX Acc No: N02-209147

**Policy rule organization method of network security policy monitoring system, involves providing associative arrays having keys and values referring to consecutive associative arrays**

Patent Assignee: SECURIFY INC (SECU-N); COOPER G (COOP-I); SHAW B (SHAW-I); SHERLOCK K G (SHER-I); VALENTE L (VALE-I)

Inventor: COOPER G; SHAW B; SHERLOCK K G; VALENTE L; SHAW R; VALENTE L F P

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 003



Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200199372	A2	20011227	WO 2001US19332	A	20010615	200231 B
AU 200168492	A	20020102	AU 200168492	A	20010615	200233
US 20020069200	A1	20020606	US 2000479781	A	20000107	200241
			US 2000212126	P	20000616	
			US 2001878093	A	20010608	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001878093 A 20010608; US 2000212126 P 20000616; US 2001826602 A 20010405; US 2000479781 A 20000107

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Int. Cl.	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200199372	A2	E 302	H04L-029/00	
Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW				
AU 200168492	A		H04L-029/00	Based on patent WO 200199372
US 20020069200	A1		G06F-017/30	CIP of application US 2000479781
				Provisional application US 2000212126

Abstract (Basic): WO 200199372 A2

NOVELTY - The primary, secondary and tertiary associative arrays having respective keys corresponding to agent descriptor, protocol name, protocol action and **values** referring to **successive** associative **arrays**, are provided.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for policy **rule** **organizing** apparatus.

USE - For **organizing** policy **rules** in network security policy monitoring system for identifying abnormal traffic pattern, system vulnerabilities and incorrect configuration of computer system connected to the network for network transport, session, application, transactions.

ADVANTAGE - Minimizes the number of rules required for protocol event, and provides a simple and intuitive model for expressing and applying security policies.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of policy **rule** **organization** system.

pp; 302 DwgNo 1A/37

Title Terms: RULE; ORGANISE; METHOD; NETWORK; SECURE; MONITOR; SYSTEM;

ASSOCIATE; ARRAY; KEY; VALUE; REFER; CONSECUTIVE; ASSOCIATE; ARRAY

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30** ; H04L-029/00

International Patent Class (Additional): H04L-009/32

File Segment: EPI

**21/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014351368 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-172071/200222

XRPX Acc No: N02-130775

**Verifying circuit generation modules by converting synthesizable description of modules into high-level programming language**

Patent Assignee: TELECOM ITAL LAB SPA (TELE-N)

Inventor: BOLLANO G; ETTORRE D; TUROLLA M; VALENTINI M

Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200208966	A2	20020131	WO 2001IT378	A	20010717	200222 B
AU 200177678	A	20020205	AU 200177678	A	20010717	200236

Priority Applications (No Type Date): IT 2000TO981 A 20001019; IT 2000TO722

A 20000721

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200208966 A2 E 24 G06F-017/50

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA  
CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS  
JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL  
PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200177678 A G06F-017/50 Based on patent WO 200208966

Abstract (Basic): WO 200208966 A2

NOVELTY - Method consists in describing the modules to be verified as a synthesizable description, converting it into a C++ model and operating on this to **automatically verify** the modules. A C++ system model is generated for insertion of the verified module, with blocks implementing functions in algorithmic mode, and the verification is performed by causing the module to interact with the system model blocks.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) A circuit generation modules verification processing system.
- (2) A circuit generation modules verification computer program.

USE - Method is for verifying modules destined for generating circuits.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows application of the method in a functional block diagram.

pp; 24 DwgNo 4/4

Title Terms: VERIFICATION; CIRCUIT; GENERATE; MODULE; CONVERT; DESCRIBE; MODULE; HIGH; LEVEL; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/50

File Segment: EPI

21/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014244894 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-065594/200209

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-697520

XRPX Acc No: N02-048712

**Management information base object mapping method in computer system, involves determining whether MIB object corresponds to scalar/table collection, and mapping MIB object information to singleton and instance classes**

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT )

Inventor: AHMED S N; BYRISETTY R; MENZIES S J; OSBORNE K M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6317748	B1	20011113	US 9874853	A	19980508	200209 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9874853 A 19980508

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 6317748 B1 22 G06F-017/00

Abstract (Basic): US 6317748 B1

NOVELTY - The MIB object is mapped to the non-MIB object oriented managed object classes comprising managed object format classes. The MIB objects are enumerated to determine whether the MIB object corresponds to scalar collection to map MIB object information to a singleton class to maintain the mapping for **subsequent** data modeling, or **table** collection to map object information to a class capable of

describing mapping maintaining instances.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer readable medium with computer executable **instructions** for **mapping** MIB objects.

USE - Used in computer system for mapping MIB objects to non-MIB object oriented managed object classes, also for hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe computers used in networking environments common in offices, enterprise-wide computer networks, intranet, internet, wide area network (WAN), local area network (LAN).

ADVANTAGE - Enables determining whether the object classes are supported by the network device efficiently.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart for mapping process of MIB object to MOF class.

pp; 22 DwgNo 6/11

Title Terms: MANAGEMENT; INFORMATION; BASE; OBJECT; MAP; METHOD; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; DETERMINE; OBJECT; CORRESPOND; SCALE; TABLE; COLLECT; MAP; OBJECT; INFORMATION; INSTANCE; CLASS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**

File Segment: EPI

21/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014227622 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-048320/200206

XRPX Acc No: N02-035692

**Context-sensitive automatic statement completion method for computer program development e.g. on personal computers involves database queries invoked after predetermined events for display of valid statement completions**

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICT )

Inventor: BHATIA S; LUCIDO P; VAIDYANATHAN S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6305008	B1	20011016	US 98191781	A	19981113	200206 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98191781 A 19981113

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6305008	B1		13	G06F-017/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6305008 B1

NOVELTY - The method is used during the running of an editor on which source code is being written (400). Code consists of tokens and entities. When a user provides a predetermined event (410), such as a separator being entered between tokens, an entity database is queried (420) regarding one or more of the tokens in the code statement. A drop down box then displays (425) a set of valid entities which can be entered to complete the code.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A parser is used to **parse** the source code (415) according to the rules of the **programming language** being used. It is only used to parse the current function or method being edited.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (1) A system for performing automatic statement completion.
- (2) A computer for performing automatic statement completion.
- (3) A computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for performing automatic statement completion.

USE - To automatically complete statements in an Integrated Development Environment (IDE) for the development of programs on computer systems such as hand-held devices, multiprocessor systems,

micro-processor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network personal computers, minicomputers or mainframe computers.

ADVANTAGE - The method considerably increases the usability of code development editing systems, being much easier and more efficient to use. The user is not required to search for data structure definitions or manually insert the appropriate data structure reference into their code.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flowchart of the automatic statement completion method.

Source code development (400)

Predetermined event detection (410)

Source code parsing (415)

Database query (420)

Valid completion statement display (425)

pp; 13 DwgNo 4b/4

Title Terms: CONTEXT; SENSITIVE; AUTOMATIC; STATEMENT; COMPLETE; METHOD; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; DEVELOP; PERSON; COMPUTER; DATABASE; QUERY; INVOKE; AFTER; PREDETERMINED; EVENT; DISPLAY; VALID; STATEMENT; COMPLETE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

21/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014057368 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-541581/200160

XRPX Acc No: N01-402510

Parsing method for script encoded in recursive scripting language, involves returning first hashtable to second command in script

Patent Assignee: TIMMONS M (TIMM-I); ONEPAGE INC (ONEP-N)

Inventor: TIMMONS M

Number of Countries: 023 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200159623	A2	20010816	WO 2001US4331	A	20010208	200160 B
US 20010044810	A1	20011122	US 2000180994	A	20000208	200176
			US 2000219156	A	20000719	
			US 2000246674	A	20001107	
			US 2001780993	A	20010208	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000246674 P 20001107; US

2000180994 P 20000208; US 2000219156 P 20000719; US 2001780993 A 20010208

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200159623 A2 E 36 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): CN GB JP KR US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU

MC NL PT SE TR

US 20010044810 A1 G06F-015/00 Provisional application US 2000180994

Provisional application US 2000219156

Provisional application US 2000246674

Abstract (Basic): WO 200159623 A2

NOVELTY - A first hashtable, in which a network resource is stored, is returned to a second command in a script, in which a first command is nested within to parse the second command. The network resource is retrieved corresponding to the URN from a wide area network.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) a string identifier for electronic document segment;
- (b) a string identifier parsing method;
- (c) an electronic document searching method;

- (d) a web content retrieval;
- (e) and a computer network system.

USE - For script encoded in recursive **scripting language** . For computer network.

ADVANTAGE - Facilitates collection and distribution of information over computer network. Marks content distributed over network. Enables instant display of current information distributed over network. Enables customized aggregation of network content. Enables user to simultaneously view multiple web sites within single window. Simplifies search process. Improves quality of search result.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the system architecture of an information retrieval system.

pp; 36 DwgNo 5/8

Title Terms: PARSE; METHOD; SCRIPT; ENCODE; RECURSIVE; LANGUAGE; RETURN;

FIRST; SECOND; COMMAND; SCRIPT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/00 ; G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

**21/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013948256 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-432470/200146

XRPX Acc No: N01-320500

**Comprising method of natural language grammar rules into separate functions, involves creating interface function having mapped library functions and executing interface function only when corresponding rule is invoked**

Patent Assignee: SONY ELECTRONICS INC (SONY )

Inventor: DUAN L; FRANZ A; HORIGUCHI K

Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200129698	A1	20010426	WO 2000US41258	A	20001017	200146 B
AU 200119694	A	20010430	AU 200119694	A	20001017	200148

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99419533 A 19991018

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200129698 A1 E 33 G06F-017/27

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200119694 A G06F-017/27 Based on patent WO 200129698

Abstract (Basic): WO 200129698 A1

NOVELTY - Set of operations that manipulates a representation of natural language expression for each rule is determined. Each operation in the set is mapped to corresponding library function. An interface function containing mapped library function is created. The interface function is executed, when corresponding rule is invoked.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) compilation system of natural language grammar **rules** into **separate** function;

(b) Computer readable medium

USE - For natural language translation in machine aided interpersonal communication system.

ADVANTAGE - Speed of translation of natural language is increased since GPL compiler can output functions for rules as source code for standard computer **programming language** to be further compiled into

object code that can be directly executed by computer processor.  
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart  
illustrating compilation process of natural language translation.

pp; 33 DwgNo 3/6

Title Terms: COMPRISE; METHOD; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; GRAMMAR; RULE; SEPARATE;  
FUNCTION; INTERFACE; FUNCTION; MAP; LIBRARY; FUNCTION; EXECUTE; INTERFACE  
; FUNCTION; CORRESPOND; RULE; INVOKE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/27

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45 ; G06F-017/20 ;  
G06F-017/21

File Segment: EPI

21/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013892394 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-376607/200140

XRPX Acc No: N01-275620

**Structured query language interface for business applications, executes  
business transaction by executing inputted sequential query language  
statements in reference to business application software**

Patent Assignee: DHARMA SYSTEMS INC (DHAR-N)

Inventor: BUDITHI D R; SASIDHAR J

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1093060	A2	20010418	EP 2000308792	A	20001005	200140 B
JP 2001154847	A	20010608	JP 2000313638	A	20001013	200148

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99418278 A 19991014

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 1093060	A2	E	28	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2001154847	A		16	G06F-009/44	
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Abstract (Basic): EP 1093060 A2

NOVELTY - Interface (12) has a meta information loader to load  
business transaction information, from which tables and columns are  
generated, in reference to business application software. **Mapping  
rules** associating tables and columns with business accepts  
transactions are generated. An external application (23) accepts  
inputted SQL statements (19), which upon execution executes business  
transaction of the software.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The SQL statement is input by one of an open  
database connectivity interface, **Java** database connectivity interface  
or an object linking and embedding database interface. An INDEPENDENT  
CLAIM is also included for method for mapping inputted SQL statements  
to business transaction incorporated with business application  
software.

USE - For retrieving, inserting, deleting and modifying data  
managed by the business application software, by utilizing the business  
rules incorporated within the business application software, for  
accessing information management system (IMS).

ADVANTAGE - The SQL statements used for executing the business  
transactions, utilizes the business rules of the business application  
software to access and process the data, thereby the business  
application software do not directly access the data stored in database  
and integrity of the business application software is maintained. The  
system senses the previously stored data or other information managed  
by the business application software, by facilitating mapping of SQL  
statement to the business transactions incorporated into the business  
application software.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the diagrammatic illustration of SQL interface used for business application software.

Interface (12)

SQL statements (19)

External application (23)

pp; 28 DwgNo 2/15

Title Terms: STRUCTURE; QUERY; LANGUAGE; INTERFACE; BUSINESS; APPLY; EXECUTE; BUSINESS; TRANSACTION; EXECUTE; SEQUENCE; QUERY; LANGUAGE; STATEMENT; REFERENCE; BUSINESS; APPLY; SOFTWARE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44 ; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00

File Segment: EPI

21/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013890373 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-374586/200139

XRFX Acc No: N01-274082

**Operating dynamic rules driven auction system for running an on-line auction, which is driven by dynamic rules**

Patent Assignee: COMMERCE ONE INC (COON-N)

Inventor: BALWANI R; PETRUSHKA L

Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200139095	A2	20010531	WO 2000US41888	A	20001102	200139 B
AU 200139686	A	20010604	AU 200139686	A	20001102	200153

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99434637 A 19991104

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200139095	A2	E	22	G06F-017/60	
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Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200139686	A			G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200139095
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200139095 A2

NOVELTY - The objects are loaded into a rules engine (50) located on the server (52), **parsed** to determine the **rules**. The rules are then implemented using the rules engine while executing the on-line auction, which produces results that are forwarded to the database (54) containing records on each seller.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The components, processes and/or data structures are implemented using the Internet and server-based technology, including a C++ based engine on the server. Different implementations may be used, including other **programming languages**, computing platforms, computing programs, firmware and/or general purpose machines. AN INDEPENDENT CLAIM is made for:

(a)

(b) a rules engine for a dynamic on-line auction system;

(c) a program storage device readable by machine, tangibly embodying, a program of instructions executable by machine to perform a method for dynamically operating an on-line auction having a seller.

USE - For running an on-line auction, which is driven by dynamic rules.

ADVANTAGE - Auction system is provided which allows for dynamic processing of rules defined by sellers. System is especially beneficial for business auctions, which require more flexibility

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Drawing shows a block diagram

illustrating a dynamic rule-based auction system according to first embodiment of the present invention.

Rules engine (50)

Server (52)

Database (54)

pp; 22 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: OPERATE; DYNAMIC; RULE; DRIVE; AUCTION; SYSTEM; RUN; LINE; AUCTION; DRIVE; DYNAMIC; RULE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60

File Segment: EPI

21/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013507185 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-679129/200066

XRPX Acc No: N00-502787

**Script driven software tool parallelization method e.g. SAS software system, involves producing parallel computation specification and script fragment based on analysis of script**

Patent Assignee: AB INITIO SOFTWARE CORP (ABIN-N)

Inventor: SERRANO M

Number of Countries: 090 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200042518	A1	20000720	WO 2000US934	A	20000113	200066 B
AU 200026126	A	20000801	AU 200026126	A	20000113	200066
EP 1228439	A1	20020807	EP 2000904353	A	20000113	200259
			WO 2000US934	A	20000113	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99229849 A 19990113

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200042518 A1 E 79 G06F-015/00

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200026126 A G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 200042518

EP 1228439 A1 E G06F-015/00 Based on patent WO 200042518

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200042518 A1

NOVELTY - The script is **automatically analyzed** and based on the analysis, **parallel** computation specification and script fragment are produced. The **parallel** computation specification provides functional equivalence to script when executed by **parallel** run time system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The **script** is **parsed** into statements from which **serial** and **parallel** data flow **graph** are constructed. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for script driven software tool for **parallelizing** program.

USE - For **parallelizing** script driven software tool e.g. SAS software system, SyncSort.

ADVANTAGE - The **parallel** computation specification plus script fragments are executed by **parallel** run time system, thus multiple instances of original software tool and supplemental programs to be run as **parallel** processes. Thereby input-output data are performed with same computation as specified by original script.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the data flow diagram of script driven tool **parallelization** method.

pp; 79 DwgNo 1/30



Title Terms: SCRIPT; DRIVE; SOFTWARE; TOOL; METHOD; SOFTWARE; SYSTEM;  
PRODUCE; **PARALLEL** ; COMPUTATION; SPECIFICATION; SCRIPT; FRAGMENT; BASED;  
ANALYSE; SCRIPT  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/00**  
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/62 ; G06F-017/30**  
File Segment: EPI

21/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013474932 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2000-646875/200062  
XRPX Acc No: N00-479399

**Digital signal processing in telephone system, involves accepting  
protocol specification and series of data packets and performing actions  
in specification of elements associated with portions of input packets**  
Patent Assignee: NOVILIT INC (NOVI-N); NOVIKOV V (NOVI-I); TILLMANN A  
(TILL-I)

Inventor: NOVIKOV V; TILLMANN A  
Number of Countries: 088 Number of Patents: 005  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200042520	A1	20000720	WO 2000US695	A	20000111	200062 B
AU 200029638	A	20000801	AU 200029638	A	20000111	200062
EP 1161728	A1	20011212	EP 2000908256	A	20000111	200204
			WO 2000US695	A	20000111	
US 6356950	B1	20020312	US 99228015	A	19990111	200221
			US 99360224	A	19990723	
US 20020103937	A1	20020801	US 99228015	A	19990111	200253
			US 99360224	A	19990723	
			US 200154216	A	20011113	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99360224 A 19990723; US 99228015 A  
19990111; US 200154216 A 20011113

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 200042520	A1	E	46 G06F-015/16	
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Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN  
CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ  
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK  
SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200029638	A		G06F-015/16	Based on patent WO 200042520
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EP 1161728	A1	E	G06F-015/16	Based on patent WO 200042520
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Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT  
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

US 6356950	B1		G06F-015/16	CIP of application US 99228015
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US 20020103937	A1		G06F-015/16	CIP of application US 99228015 Cont of application US 99360224
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Abstract (Basic): WO 200042520 A1

NOVELTY - Data signal (125) is segmented into a packet sequence (115) by packet sensor (120). Packet decoder (110) processes the packets based on protocol specification (140) with structure and meanings of data packets **programming language** statement, when various elements of the packets are present. Decoder performs action in specification of elements associated with that portion of the input packets.

USE - For processing digital signal in data and telephone communication system, including wide area data communication networks, telephone networks, satellite communication networks, in vehicle automobile communication systems, naval communication systems, home appliances and retail devices.

ADVANTAGE - By specifying a packet format using a format, unambiguous language, various hardware and software based implementation can be automatically formed without the risk of introducing human error. Implementation for different target environments is produced by processing the same protocol specification thereby reducing human effort. The formal language allows development and implementation of complex protocol, because the specification is concise and include built-in error handling capabilities. A protocol specification written in formal language is used to automatically build of configure test systems for device that communicates using the protocol and to **automatically** build communication **analyzers** which monitor communication according to the protocol. Multiple different protocols specified according to the formal language coexist in a single implementation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the general view of communication processing devices that make use of a packet decoder to process a sequence of input packets.

Packet decoder (110)  
Packet sequence (115)  
Packet detector (120)  
Data signal (125)  
Protocol specification (140)  
pp; 46 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: DIGITAL; SIGNAL; PROCESS; TELEPHONE; SYSTEM; ACCEPT; PROTOCOL; SPECIFICATION; SERIES; DATA; PACKET; PERFORMANCE; ACTION; SPECIFICATION; ELEMENT; ASSOCIATE; PORTION; INPUT; PACKET

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/16**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-009/45 ; G06F-013/12**

File Segment: EPI

**21/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013156399 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-328271/200028

XRPX Acc No: N00-247093

**Abstract syntax notation mapping onto an object-oriented programming language**

Patent Assignee: VERTEL CORP (VERT-N)

Inventor: CHATT T R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6052526	A	20000418	US 97837438	A	19970417	200028 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97837438 A 19970417

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6052526	A		12	G06F-017/28	

Abstract (Basic): US 6052526 A

NOVELTY - The method involves generating a class in the object-oriented **programming language** that corresponds to and models each information object in the abstract syntax notation. A set class in the object-oriented **programming language**, that corresponds to and models each information object set in the abstract syntax notation, is then generated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The information object dynamically represents extensible type resolution information, while the information object set contains at least one information object. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the compiled code in the object-oriented **programming language** that is translated from the abstract syntax notation.

USE - For dynamic type resolution using object-oriented

**programming language** representation of information object sets.

ADVANTAGE - Generates two **programming language** classes for each information object class in the abstract syntax notation source input. Forms same information object sets to support different communication contexts by instantiating the enclosing class for several times. Generates in the enclosing class a virtual method to be invoked during decoding process, allowing just-in-time dynamic extension of information object sets. Provides convenient container class to collect several enclosing classes for presenting the dynamic type resolution information to the protocol data unit decoding function. Uses C++ or other object-oriented **programming language**, and octet iterate template interface for encoding and decoding for remote communication.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of the application of dynamic type resolution information in the decoding process.

pp; 12 DwgNo 4/4

Title Terms: ABSTRACT; SYNTAX; NOTATION; MAP; OBJECT; ORIENT; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/28

File Segment: EPI

21/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012881024 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-052858/200004

XRPX Acc No: N00-041259

**Automatic configuring method for network appliances such as internet-compatible telephone**

Patent Assignee: INFOGEAR TECHNOLOGY CORP (INFO-N); CISCO TECHNOLOGY INC (CISC-N)

Inventor: GIORDANO J; SAMBOURSKY J

Number of Countries: 085 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9956447	A1	19991104	WO 99US8217	A	19990415	200004 B
AU 9936445	A	19991116	AU 9936445	A	19990415	200015
US 6370141	B1	20020409	US 9869716	A	19980429	200227

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9869716 A 19980429

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9956447 A1 E 22 H04M-001/00

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

AU 9936445 A Based on patent WO 9956447

US 6370141 B1 H04L-012/54

Abstract (Basic): WO 9956447 A1

NOVELTY - An HTML page is accessed using the browser application (28), and data from the page is downloaded. The HTML code is parsed to determine an action and to identify configuration information. The configuration information is transmitted to the telephone. The telephone is configured in accordance with the action.

USE - For configuring internet appliances such as internet-compatible telephone from web page in electronic communication system.

ADVANTAGE - Enables user to customize user interface without knowing **programming languages** such as C language using HTML. Enables uniform resource locator to be used to define resources or functions within the web client e.g. checking electronic mail using

internet appliances.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic diagram of the internet-compatible telephone.

Browser application (28)

pp; 22 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; METHOD; NETWORK; APPLIANCE; COMPATIBLE; TELEPHONE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): H04L-012/54; H04M-001/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30 ; H04M-003/42;

H04M-007/00

File Segment: EPI

21/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012851360 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-023192/200002

XRPX Acc No: N00-017276

**Computer self-manipulating tree generation method for operating computer system**

Patent Assignee: SPOONER C (SPOO-I); SPOONER R (SPOO-I)

Inventor: SPOONER C; SPOONER R

Number of Countries: 087 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9954815	A1	19991028	WO 99US8797	A	19990422	200002 B
AU 9937558	A	19991108	AU 9937558	A	19990422	200014
EP 1073953	A1	20010207	EP 99919960	A	19990422	200109
			WO 99US8797	A	19990422	
US 6256618	B1	20010703	US 9864824	A	19980423	200140
US 20020029204	A1	20020307	US 9864824	A	19980423	200221
			US 2001853821	A	20010514	
US 20020059157	A1	20020516	US 9864824	A	19980423	200237
			US 2001853821	A	20010514	
			US 2001946938	A	20010906	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9864824 A 19980423; US 2001853821 A 20010514; US 2001946938 A 20010906

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9954815 A1 E 51 G06F-009/44

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ UG ZW

AU 9937558 A Based on patent WO 9954815

EP 1073953 A1 E G06F-009/44 Based on patent WO 9954815

Designated States (Regional): BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

US 6256618 B1 G06F-015/18

US 20020029204 A1 G06F-015/18 Cont of application US 9864824

Cont of patent US 6256618

US 20020059157 A1 G06F-017/00 Cont of application US 9864824

Cont of application US 2001853821

Abstract (Basic): WO 9954815 A1

NOVELTY - The identities comprising an executable code is matched to the input source using open-ended inviting to obtain self-manipulating tree. The self-manipulating tree is activated for operating the computer. The nodes of self-manipulating tree has information for identifying right most sibling node, left most child node and identity.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the information accessing apparatus and a computer architecture and computer readable medium with machine executable code.

USE - For operating computer system.

ADVANTAGE - The need for learning computer **programming language** to operate a computer, the use of external **parser** and external **rules** for instructing computer etc., are eliminated as the computer architecture operates the computer using self-manipulating trees.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the functional block diagram of the computer self-manipulating tree generation method.

pp; 51 DwgNo 5/16

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SELF; MANIPULATE; TREE; GENERATE; METHOD; OPERATE; COMPUTER; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/44 ; G06F-015/18 ; G06F-017/00**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-009/45**

File Segment: EPI

**21/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010967620 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1996-464569/199646

Related WPI Acc No: 1995-292820

XRPX Acc No: N96-391306

**Programming language interpreting system for database management system - includes program code which causes processing system to process mapping call instructions for mapping constructs of DBMS to constructs of programming language and DBMS call instructions for extracting data from database**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: BARBER R J; FOGARASI A J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5564050	A	19961008	US 92904416	A	19920625	199646 B
			US 95471510	A	19950606	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92904416 A 19920625; US 95471510 A 19950606

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5564050	A		16	G06F-009/00	Cont of application US 92904416 Cont of patent US 5442779

Abstract (Basic): US 5564050 A

The system includes a computer usable medium with computer readable program code device embodied in the medium for causing an application program to be executed in a DBMS. The application program is written in an interpretive **programming language**. A computer readable first program code causes the data processing system to initialize by device of the CPU implementing a set of commands. A computer readable second program code causes the data processing system to execute the application program using an application program interpreter stored in the data processing system memory. A computer readable third program code causes the data processing system to process **mapping call instructions for mapping constructs of the DBMS to constructs of the programming language**, operating system call instructions, and DBMS call instructions for extracting data from the database.

ADVANTAGE - Allows application program for DBMS to be written more easily using interpretive language.

Dwg.2/11

Title Terms: PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; INTERPRETATION; SYSTEM; DATABASE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; PROGRAM; CODE; CAUSE; PROCESS; SYSTEM; PROCESS; MAP; CALL; INSTRUCTION; MAP; CONSTRUCTION; CONSTRUCTION; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; CALL; INSTRUCTION; EXTRACT; DATA; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00  
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30  
File Segment: EPI

21/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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010915198 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 1996-412149/199641  
Related WPI Acc No: 1995-350822; 1996-087150; 1996-238239  
XRPX Acc No: N96-346936

**Filing system scanner for locating particular file in file holder -  
slidably fits onto guide track to allow it to be passed across machine  
readable codes of all of files or file holders in filing drawer or bin in  
one quick pass**

Patent Assignee: SCHNEIDER E D (SCHN-I)  
Inventor: SCHNEIDER E D  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5552588	A	19960903	US 94237266	A	19940503	199641 B
			US 95548561	A	19951026	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94237266 A 19940503; US 95548561 A 19951026

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5552588	A	34	G06F-017/60		Div ex application US 94237266 Div ex patent US 5455410

Abstract (Basic): US 5552588 A

The filing system is provided for locating a particular file contained in a file holder which contains a number of files. The apparatus includes a machine-readable code mounted on each of the files, a guide attached to each file holder, a scanner for reading the codes on the files in a file holder, and an indicator for indicating when the particular machine-readable code corresponding to the particular file is located. The apparatus uses an improved bar code in which character boundaries are eliminated and the number of ONE's and ZERO's in a code are variable, resulting in increased data density.

The unique numeric values which result from the improved bar code sparsely populate the possible range of values, and therefore a mapping algorithm is provided to map the bar code values to a sequential numeric system for ease of use. The improved bar code system uses repeating basic patterns of bars separated by a MARK bar, and a basic pattern can be reconstructed if the scan view includes only one MARK bar surrounded by ONE and ZERO bars. The improved apparatus also utilizes an inventive perpendicular file tab which positions the bar code accurately for the scanner. Border bars are provided to allow the scanner to separate bar codes from each other and to aid in determining if a bar code is defective or damaged.

ADVANTAGE - Does not require installation of scanner on each filing cabinet, and improved bar code allows accurate reading of bare code when file is shifted.

Dwg.14/37

Title Terms: FILE; SYSTEM; SCAN; LOCATE; FILE; FILE; HOLD; SLIDE; FIT;  
GUIDE; TRACK; ALLOW; PASS; MACHINE; READ; CODE; FILE; FILE; HOLD; FILE;  
DRAWER; BIN; ONE; QUICK; PASS

Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/60  
File Segment: EPI

21/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010733259 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1996-230214/199623

XRPX Acc No: N96-193341

**Computer program code documentation and displaying method - by comparing retrieved and parsed token record with token annotation objects and displaying program code file with tokens that matches token annotation object in visually distinct manner.**

Patent Assignee: APPLE COMPUTER INC (APPY )

Inventor: MAGHBOULEH A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5513305	A	19960430	US 94204758	A	19940301	199623 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94204758 A 19940301

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5513305	A	24	G06F-015/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5513305 A

The method involves retrieving and **parsing** the program code file to produce a token record. A set of token annotation objects are retrieved. Each of the token annotation objects has a token name data field, a token type data field, a token scope data field and a reference to a corresponding annotation.

Each retrieved and parsed token record is compared with the set of token annotation objects to determine whether the retrieved and parsed token record matches a token annotation object in the set of token annotation objects. The program code file with the tokens that have a matching token annotation object are displayed on the output device in a visually distinct manner.

**ADVANTAGE** - Makes program code understandable without visually interfering with program **code organisation** or readability. Enables programmer to convey information in multiple ways. Can determine whether identically named **programming language** construct are related.

Dwg.7a/9

Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; CODE; DOCUMENT; DISPLAY; METHOD; COMPARE; RETRIEVAL; TOKEN; RECORD; TOKEN; OBJECT; DISPLAY; PROGRAM; CODE; FILE; TOKEN; MATCH; TOKEN; OBJECT; VISUAL; DISTINCT; MANNER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/00**

File Segment: EPI

21/5/18 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010391506 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1995-292820/199538

Related WPI Acc No: 1996-464569

XRPX Acc No: N95-221513

**Using interpretive programming language for database retrieval - executing application program using Rexx program interpreter, mapping constructs of DBMS to constructs of programming language, and processing operating system call instructions and DBMS call instructions for extracting data from database**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: BARBER R J; FOGARASI A J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5442779	A	19950815	US 92904416	A	19920625	199538 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92904416 A 19920625

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 5442779 A 15 G06F-009/00

Abstract (Basic): US 5442779 A

For retrieving data from a database using an application program written in an interpretive **programming language**, a data processing environment for processing the application is initialised using the CPU.

The application is executed using a Rexx program interpreter stored in the data processing system memory. **Mapping** call **instructions** are processed for **mapping** constructs of the DBMS to constructs of the **programming language**, operating system call instructions, and DBMS call instructions for extracting data from the database, contained in the application program.

ADVANTAGE - Maps data structures of different data types and varies composition into known format that can be utilised by application program written in interpretive language. Interfaces unlike computer software environments of interpretive **programming language** (such as Rexx) and database management system (such as IMS), into single seamless environment, so that facilities of both original environments can be accessed from single application program, without requiring any awareness of context of program.

Dwg.2/11

Title Terms: PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; DATABASE; RETRIEVAL; EXECUTE; APPLY;  
PROGRAM; PROGRAM; INTERPRETATION; MAP; CONSTRUCTION; CONSTRUCTION;  
PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; PROCESS; OPERATE; SYSTEM; CALL; INSTRUCTION; CALL;  
INSTRUCTION; EXTRACT; DATA; DATABASE

Index Terms/Additional Words: Re-structured; EXTended; eXecutor

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

21/5/19 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009074313 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1992-201732/199225

XRPX Acc No: N92-152670

**Automatic compilation of model equations for analog simulator -  
describing model descriptions in suitable language and then automatically  
coverting into language of simulator that facilitates gradient based  
calculations**

Patent Assignee: TEKTRONIX INC (TEKT )

Inventor: BERGQUIST S C; BOYLE G R; HAUG M M; MCREYNOLDS E G

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 490478	A2	19920617	EP 91309918	A	19911028	199225 B
US 5363320	A	19941108	US 90634262	A	19901214	199444
			US 9379226	A	19930621	
EP 490478	A3	19940209	EP 91309918	A	19911028	199518

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90634262 A 19901214; US 9379226 A 19930621

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 2.Jnl.Ref; EP 254438; US 4868770

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 490478 A2 E 28 G06F-015/60

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 5363320 A 162 G06F-015/60 Cont of application US 90634262

EP 490478 A3 G06F-015/60

Abstract (Basic): EP 490478 A



The method incorporates a description of an analog component model into a circuit simulator in a computer **programming language** used by the simulator program. A high level description of the component model (12) is entered, and the high level description is compiled to produce model behaviour **code parse trees** (16) and model structure data (18). The verified parse trees (22) and model structure data (18) are debugged.

The parse trees are then translated to produce scalar **code parse trees** (34), which, together with the model structure data, are converted into code in the computer **programming language** used by the simulator program.

ADVANTAGE - Allows analog digital device model descriptions to be effectively described in language that is easy to learn and use. Permits high speed calculation of solutions of gradient-based equating without use of piecewise linear approximation and need to build and use tables.

Dwg.1/3

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; COMPILE; MODEL; EQUATE; ANALOGUE; SIMULATE;  
 DESCRIBE; MODEL; DESCRIBE; SUIT; LANGUAGE; AUTOMATIC; LANGUAGE; SIMULATE;  
 FACILITATE; GRADIENT; BASED; CALCULATE  
 Derwent Class: T01  
 International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/60**  
 File Segment: EPI

21/5/20 (Item 20 from file: 350)  
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
 (c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

008505251 \*\*Image available\*\*  
 WPI Acc No: 1991-009335/199102  
 XRPX Acc No: N91-007314

**Computer-aided software development system - has incremental compiler and linking method using both virtual and real memory**  
 Patent Assignee: DIGITAL EQUIP CORP (DIGI )  
 Inventor: AKI S; MCKEEMAN W M

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 012

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 406028	A	19910102	EP 90307228	A	19900702	199102 B
AU 9057800	A	19910103				199108
CA 2019603	A	19901231				199112
US 5170465	A	19921208	US 89375383	A	19890630	199252
US 5182806	A	19930126	US 89375397	A	19890630	199307
US 5193191	A	19930309	US 89375398	A	19890630	199312
US 5201050	A	19930406	US 89375402	A	19890630	199316
AU 638999	B	19930715	AU 9057800	A	19900622	199335
EP 406028	A3	19930107	EP 90307228	A	19900702	199345
US 5301327	A	19940405	US 89375399	A	19890630	199413
			US 9315062	A	19930208	
US 5313387	A	19940517	US 89375384	A	19890630	199419
US 5325531	A	19940628	US 89375401	A	19890630	199425
			US 92819611	A	19920109	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 89375383 A 19890630; US 89375384 A 19890630; US 89375397 A 19890630; US 89375398 A 19890630; US 89375399 A 19890630; US 89375401 A 19890630; US 89375402 A 19890630

Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 10Jnl.Ref; EP 175458; FR 2533721; JP 59005480

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 406028	A			

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

US 5170465	A	32	G06F-009/45
US 5182806	A	32	G06F-009/45
US 5193191	A	36	G06F-015/00
US 5201050	A	32	G06F-009/45
AU 638999	B		G06F-015/20 Previous Publ. patent AU 9057800

US 5301327 A 32 G06F-009/45 Cont of application US 89375399  
US 5313387 A 32 G06F-015/00  
US 5325531 A 34 G06F-009/45 Cont of application US 89375401

Abstract (Basic): EP 406028 A

The system includes programs to edit, compile, link and run sequences all from memory at high speed. This is achieved by operating the compiler and linker on a line-by-line basis.

If only one line of code is changed in an edit session then only that line and any that are related to it need to be recompiled. In a similar manner any link tables and lists which are not changed during an edit session are not reproduced.

ADVANTAGE - All modules such as source code text, token lists, code tables etc. are saved from one compile to another in virtual memory rather than files, thus increasing speed of operation. (29pp Dwg.No.7/9)

Title Terms: COMPUTER; AID; SOFTWARE; DEVELOP; SYSTEM; INCREMENT; COMPILE; LINK; METHOD; VIRTUAL; REAL; MEMORY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/45 ; G06F-015/20

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/30 ; G06F-009/46

File Segment: EPI

21/5/21 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008427490 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1990-314491/199042

XRPX Acc No: N90-241228

**Document processor to automatically produce table structures - identifies longest line and maximum size of line elements computing required inter-item space and creating table boundary and item lines**

Patent Assignee: CANON KK (CANO )

Inventor: FUKUNAGA K

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 392825	A	19901017	EP 90303918	A	19900411	199042 B
EP 392825	A3	19920902	EP 90303918	A	19900411	199338
US 5299303	A	19940329	US 90507573	A	19900411	199412
			US 93109459	A	19930820	
EP 392825	B1	19970827	EP 90303918	A	19900411	199739
DE 69031320	E	19971002	DE 631320	A	19900411	199745
			EP 90303918	A	19900411	
JP 3105895	B2	20001106	JP 8990848	A	19890412	200059

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 8990848 A 19890412

Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 2.Jnl.Ref; EP 298166; EP 66045; EP 75734; JP 63305454

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 392825	A				
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

US 5299303	A	33	G06F-015/62	Cont of application US 90507573
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EP 392825	B1 E	39	G06F-017/24	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

DE 69031320	E		G06F-017/24	Based on patent EP 392825
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JP 3105895	B2	24	G06F-017/21	Previous Publ. patent JP 2291055
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Abstract (Basic): EP 392825 A

The appts. designates items to be formed into a table. The longest line within the items is identified to determine the table width, and the maximum width of each column of items is identified by scanning the items. The amount of equal space between the items can then be identified.

The table, columns and rows are bounded by vertical and horizontal lines. As data is entered or modified the table can be re-adjusted.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Removes burden of establishing and altering table structure from input operator. (35pp Dwg.No.3,4/26)

Title Terms: DOCUMENT; PROCESSOR; AUTOMATIC; PRODUCE; TABLE; STRUCTURE; IDENTIFY; LONG; LINE; MAXIMUM; SIZE; LINE; ELEMENT; COMPUTATION; REQUIRE; INTER; ITEM; SPACE; TABLE; BOUNDARY; ITEM; LINE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/62 ; G06F-017/21 ;

G06F-017/24

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/20 ; G06F-019/00

File Segment: EPI

21/5/22 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007805336 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1989-070448/198910

XRPX Acc No: N89-053764

Data routing method for processor arrays - moving data in array corresponding to operation of mapping vector, costing transformation sequences and executing sequence of least cost

Patent Assignee: CAMBRIDGE PARALLEL PROCESSING LTD (CAMB-N); AMT HOLDINGS LTD (AMTH-N)

Inventor: FLANDERS P M

Number of Countries: 013 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 306283	A	19890308	EP 88308044	A	19880831	198910 B
EP 306283	B1	19931229	EP 88308044	A	19880831	199401
DE 3886629	G	19940210	DE 3886629	A	19880831	199407
			EP 88308044	A	19880831	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 8720715 A 19870903

Cited Patents: 2.Jnl.Ref; A3...9004; No-SR.Pub

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 306283	A	E	21		
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

EP 306283	B1	E	25	G06F-015/76	
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

DE 3886629	G			G06F-015/76	Based on patent EP 306283
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Abstract (Basic): EP 306283 A

The data routing method comprises generating at least two transformation sequences. Each step of each transformation sequence comprises a movement of data in the array corresponding to an operation on elements of a mapping vector. The transformation sequences are costed and the sequence of least cost identified and executed. The cost of a transformation sequence is determined by the time taken to execute that sequence.

In a preferred embodiment the processor array system comprises a host processor (1) and a processor array (2) and the host processor (1) reads the mapping vectors and generates the transformation sequences which are executed by the processor array (2).

1/2

Title Terms: DATA; ROUTE; METHOD; PROCESSOR; ARRAY; MOVE; DATA; ARRAY; CORRESPOND; OPERATE; MAP; VECTOR; COST; TRANSFORM; SEQUENCE; EXECUTE; SEQUENCE; COST

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/76

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/06 ; G06F-015/16

File Segment: EPI

21/5/23 (Item 23 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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007775491

WPI Acc No: 1989-040603/198906

XRPX Acc No: N89-031084

**High speed document information decompressing system - has code parser and code expander with window register and two memories for odd and even scan lines**

Patent Assignee: BROOKTREE CORP (BROO-N)

Inventor: BERWIN T W; NELSON J E; PAPA G J

Number of Countries: 009 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 302432	A	19890208	EP 88112461	A	19880801	198906 B
JP 2131673	A	19900521	JP 88193559	A	19880804	199026
US 5170445	A	19921208	US 8781473	A	19870804	199252
			US 89455888	A	19891221	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8781473 A 19870804; US 89455888 A 19891221

Cited Patents: A3...9109; No-SR.Pub; US 4258392

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 302432	A	E	21		
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Designated States (Regional): CH DE FR GB IT LI SE

US 5170445	A	15	G06K-009/36	Cont of application	US 8781473
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Abstract (Basic): EP 302432 A

The decomposing system includes a **code parser** that decodes compressed image information. A code expander operating asynchronously relative to the **code parser** decompresses the compressed image information in accordance with the decoding of such information by the **code parser**. A **code window register** in the **code parser** has a length long as the longest code in the coded compressed image information. When the code indicates a pattern in one line in a raster scan of an image corresponding (or substantially corresponding) to a pattern in a previous line in the raster scan, the code window register and associated circuitry scan the line and provide for the decompression in the line being expanded (decompressed).

The associated circuitry may include two memories, one for even scan lines and the other for odd scan lines. Alternate ones of the memories are activated for information comparison between adjacent lines during alternate line scans.

ADVANTAGE - No backtracking.

1/4

Title Terms: HIGH; SPEED; DOCUMENT; INFORMATION; DECOMPRESS; SYSTEM; CODE; CODE; EXPAND; WINDOW; REGISTER; TWO; MEMORY; ODD; EVEN; SCAN; LINE

Derwent Class: W02

International Patent Class (Main): G06K-009/36

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/66** ; H04N-001/41

File Segment: EPI

21/5/24 (Item 24 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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007310984

WPI Acc No: 1987-307991/198744

XRPX Acc No: N87-230410

**Automatic periodic-pattern inspection system e.g. for silicon wafer - uses low-level algorithm for finding defects by comparing identical cells, and high-level for successively applying comparison**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC ); IBM CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: BATCHELDER J S; BONNER R E; DOM B E; JAFFE R S

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 243639	A	19871104	EP 87103634	A	19870313	198744 B
US 4771468	A	19880913	US 86853100	A	19860417	198839
US 4969198	A	19901106	US 88194610	A	19880516	199047
EP 243639	B1	19940713	EP 87103634	A	19870313	199427
DE 3750189	G	19940818	DE 3750189	A	19870313	199432
			EP 87103634	A	19870313	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 86853100 A 19860417; US 88194610 A 19880516

Cited Patents: 1.Jnl.Ref; A3...9102; EP 138665; No-SR.Pub; EP 117559

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 243639	A	E	20		
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

US 4771468	A		18		
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EP 243639	B1	E	23	G06F-015/70	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

DE 3750189	G			G06F-015/70	Based on patent EP 243639
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Abstract (Basic): EP 243639 A

The **automatic inspection** system operates to acquire digital images of the same optical image pattern some given number of times, N, and to apply a low-level defect test to each image by comparing pixel grey scale **values** a repetition period away in either direction to produce a binary image where ones corresp. to suspected defect pixels and all other pixels are set to zero. The results of the test are added to form an accumulator **array** corresp. pixel-wise to the digital images such that for a given optical image (N digital images) the pixels in the **array** will contain **values** ranging from 0 to N.

A preset threshold level is applied to each pixel level of the **array** and the neighbourhood of the **array** is sorted for those pixel levels above the threshold level. A second threshold level is applied to the largest of the summed pixels such that if the sum of the pixels is greater than or **equal** to this threshold, the central pixel is considered a defect.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For extremely accurate inspection of PCB(s), photolithographic masks, patterned semiconductor wafers

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; PERIODIC; PATTERN; INSPECT; SYSTEM; SILICON; WAFER ; LOW; LEVEL; ALGORITHM; FINDER; DEFECT; COMPARE; IDENTICAL; CELL; HIGH; LEVEL; SUCCESSION; APPLY; COMPARE

Index Terms/Additional Words: GREY; SCALE

Derwent Class: S03; T01; T04; U11

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/70**

International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-021/88; G06K-009/00

File Segment: EPI

21/5/25 (Item 25 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007202001

WPI Acc No: 1987-199010/198729

Related WPI Acc No: 1988-036274; 1989-285598; 1991-087031; 1991-164405; 1991-192862; 1992-167414

XRPX Acc No: N87-149007

**Comparing and matching system for non-predictable codes - has two computers calculating codes according to set algorithm generating codes using dynamic and static variables**

Patent Assignee: SECURITY DYNAMICS TECHN (SECU-N); WEISS K P (WEIS-I)

Inventor: WEISS K P

Number of Countries: 015 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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AU 8665686	A	19870604	AU 8665686	A	19861126	198729	B
EP 234100	A	19870902	EP 86309239	A	19861126	198735	
US 4885778	A	19891205	US 85802579	A	19851127	199006	
ES 2029450	T3	19920816	EP 86309239	A	19861126	199035	
EP 234100	B	19920115				199203	
DE 3683481	G	19920227				199210	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85802579 A 19851127; US 84676626 A 19841130

Cited Patents: 2.Jnl.Ref; A3...8817; EP 10496; EP 140013; No-SR.Pub; US 3764742; US 4320387; WO 8504035

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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AU 8665686	A		60		
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EP 234100	A	E			
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

ES 2029450	T3		G07F-007/10	Based on patent EP 234100
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EP 234100	B			
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

Abstract (Basic): AU 8665686 A

The system for comparing and matching comprises a computer for calculating a non-predictable code according to a predetermined algorithm. The algorithm generates the non-predictable code on the basis of a dynamic variable and a unique static variable. A clock automatically defines the dynamic variable according to an interval of time in which the static variable is input into the algorithm. A second computer calculates two or more second non-predictable codes according to the predetermined algorithm. The algorithm generates the second non-predictable codes on the basis of the two or more second dynamic variables and the unique static variable.

A second clock automatically defines the two or more second dynamic variables according to two or more cells of a second interval of time in which the static variable is input into the algorithm of the second computer. The second interval of time comprises a central cell of time having a predetermined duration and one or more cells of time bordering the central cell of time, each bordering cell of time having a predetermined duration. The first non-predictable code is compared with the second non-predictable codes to determine a match.

USE - Financial transactions allowing access to authorised user with credit card sized computer appts.

1A/9

Title Terms: COMPARE; MATCH; SYSTEM; NON; PREDICT; CODE; TWO; COMPUTER; CALCULATE; CODE; ACCORD; SET; ALGORITHM; GENERATE; CODE; DYNAMIC; STATIC; VARIABLE

Derwent Class: T01; T04

International Patent Class (Main): G07F-007/10

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/04 ; G06F-007/58 ;

G06K-009/62; H03L-007/00; H04L-009/00

File Segment: EPI

21/5/26 (Item 26 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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002388709

WPI Acc No: 1980-K5179C/198044

**Data processing apparatus in shift register logic - has additional switching logic to provide pulse counting function when required**

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC )

Inventor: MOEN D N; THOMAS G C

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 17091	A	19801015				198044 B
US 4264807	A	19810428				198120

EP 17091            B    19830608                            198324  
DE 3063649        G    19830714                            198329

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 7928146 A 19790409  
Cited Patents: DE 2720853; US 3810115; US 3961750; US 3978413; US 3988601;  
DE 2720863

Patent Details:

Patent No    Kind    Lan    Pg    Main    IPC    Filing    Notes

EP 17091        A    E

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

EP 17091        B    E

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

Abstract (Basic): EP 17091 A

The data processing appts. is provided with an optional pulse counting function by incorporating additional switching logic (64) into a **linear** shift register of **sequential** stages (SRL 0, 1, 2, 3). The additional logic (64) responds to a pulse input (C CLOCK), a count enable input and to the current state of the stages.

The additional logic forces Grey **code** pattern shifting within **separate** groups (COUNTER SEG 1, 2) of sequentially adjacent stages. It also forces pulse advance between each sequentially adjacent pair of the groups at the termination of each Grey code pattern cycle in the leading group of the pair.

The number of stages required need not exceed that required for a direct binary or hexadecimal count; the linear shift function is not impaired when that is the required function; the extent of the worst case interstage correction is limited to the span of a group. The properties of Grey codes reduces the logic required to detect when a count integer must be accepted by any group to direction of a simple function of the states in the next preceding group only

Title Terms: DATA; PROCESS; APPARATUS; SHIFT; REGISTER; LOGIC; ADD; SWITCH; LOGIC; PULSE; COUNT; FUNCTION; REQUIRE

Derwent Class: T01; U14

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-007/00** ; G11C-019/00;  
H03K-023/08

File Segment: EPI

21/5/27            (Item 27 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

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03895056        \*\*Image available\*\*

PROCESSOR PROVIDED WITH FUZZY ARITHMETIC FUNCTION

PUB. NO.:        04-260156 [JP 4260156 A]

PUBLISHED:       September 16, 1992 (19920916)

INVENTOR(s):    EJIMA HIDEJI

APPLICANT(s):    OMRON CORP [000294] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP  
(Japan)

APPL. NO.:       03-022299 [JP 9122299]

FILED:           February 15, 1991 (19910215)

INTL CLASS:      [5] **G06F-015/16** ; G05B-013/02

JAPIO CLASS:     45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 22.3  
(MACHINERY -- Control & Regulation)

JOURNAL:          Section: P, Section No. 1477, Vol. 17, No. 48, Pg. 129,  
January 29, 1993 (19930129)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To constitute to above processor so that a rule group number and an input value to be inferred in the next time can be set from a CPU, even if a fuzzy arithmetic part is on the way of an inference.

CONSTITUTION: To a CPU 1 and a fuzzy arithmetic part 2, a common memory part 3 is connected. The common memory part 3 is constituted of an input value store FiFo part 30 and an output value store memory part 31, the FiFo part 30 consists of a structure in which a rule group number and an input

value are set **successively**, and the output value store memory part 31 can store an inference execution flag and an output value in each **separate rule** group. According to such a constitution, the CPU 1 and the fuzzy arithmetic part 2 can operate asynchronously, and such a processing as an interruption, etc., becomes unnecessary.

21/5/28 (Item 28 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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03309971 \*\*Image available\*\*  
DRAWING COORDINATE INPUT DEVICE FOR CAD

PUB. NO.: 02-285471 [JP 2285471 A]  
PUBLISHED: November 22, 1990 (19901122)  
INVENTOR(s): MATSUMOTO SHUZO  
APPLICANT(s): MUTOH IND LTD [328148] (A Japanese Company or Corporation),  
JP (Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 01-106895 [JP 89106895]  
FILED: April 26, 1989 (19890426)  
INTL CLASS: [5] G06F-015/60 ; G06F-003/03  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 45.3  
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Input Output Units)  
JAPIO KEYWORD:R060 (MACHINERY -- Automatic Design)  
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 1164, Vol. 15, No. 55, Pg. 145,  
February 08, 1991 (19910208)

#### ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To improve work efficiency by preparing plural pieces of position instruction tools for designating a coordinate position in each separate function, so that a work for instructing a menu and a command by operating a cursor can be executed by only selecting the position **instruction** tool for each **separate** function.

CONSTITUTION: When an operator selects, for instance, a position instruction tool 6 for linear plotting, a linear plotting command is called, and a controller 52 becomes a **linear** plotting mode. **Subsequently**, when the operator instructs two points on a digitizer 4 by the selected position instruction tool 6, a straight line in which these two points are both ends is displayed on the digitizer 4 in a real time. When the operator selects the position instruction tool 6 for circular plotting, a circular plotting command is called, and the controller 52 becomes a circular plotting mode. Next, when the operator instructs two points on the digitizer 4 by the selected position instruction tool 6, a circle in which one point is the center and a distance between two points is a radius is displayed on the digitizer 4 in a real time. In such a way, the operability can be improved.

21/5/29 (Item 29 from file: 347)  
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO  
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01937681 \*\*Image available\*\*  
VECTOR PROCESSOR

PUB. NO.: 61-151781 [JP 61151781 A]  
PUBLISHED: July 10, 1986 (19860710)  
INVENTOR(s): ABE HITOSHI  
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP  
(Japan)  
APPL. NO.: 59-272886 [JP 84272886]  
FILED: December 26, 1984 (19841226)  
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-015/347  
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)  
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 521, Vol. 10, No. 354, Pg. 51,



November 28, 1986 (19861128)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To decrease the time of the vector processing by executing the second reading action in parallel to the first reading action by one vector register and sending the reading data to the resource to execute a **separate vector instruction**.

CONSTITUTION: A vector instruction, which is decided not to be able to execute through a signal **line 11**, is **successively** given to a vector register control unit 1, a necessary decoding is executed by a vector register starting circuit 2 and a vector register control circuit 3 is started. Next, a vector register data unit 4 reads the contents of a vector register 6 by a signal 32 from the circuit 3 at the time of the first reading action, and reads them by a signal 33 at the time of the second reading action, and sends them as operand data 7. Thus, for one vector register, the second reading action is executed in parallel to the first reading action, respective reading data are sent to the resource to execute a **separate instruction**, thereby being able to decrease the time of the vector processing.

24/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014580980

WPI Acc No: 2002-401684/200243

XRPX Acc No: N02-314841

**A pre-interpretation and execution method of a Java computer programming language - for the pre-interpretation and execution method for a Java programming language in OS of embedded equipment linked with network**

Patent Assignee: INST INFORMATION IND (INFO-N)

Inventor: JOU W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
TW 451154	A	20010821	TW 98111706	A	19980717	200243 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): TW 98111706 A 19980717

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
TW 451154	A		G06F-009/45	

Abstract (Basic): TW 451154 A

NOVELTY - The invention relates to a pre-interpretation and execution method of a computer **programming language**, which is applied to the execution of the **Java computer programming language** in the OS of an embedded equipment in connection with a network. The method includes the following procedures: (a) establish a mapping **table mapping** the byte **code** execution code to the pointer of entry point for the corresponding subroutine in the embedded equipment; (b) when downloading a **Java** program of the network of the embedded equipment, orderly convert each received byte code execution code in accordance with the mapping **table** to the pointer data of the entry point in the corresponding subroutine, and convert the arithmetic units from networking format to machine format to store them in sequence to the embedded equipment after going through the adjustment procedures for maintaining the correctness of its relative address; and (c) orderly read the pointer data representing the corresponding subroutine and operands in machine format and execute to finish the execution of the **Java** program in the OS of the embedded equipment.

DwgNo 0/1

Title Terms: PRE; INTERPRETATION; EXECUTE; METHOD; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; PRE; INTERPRETATION; EXECUTE; METHOD; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; OS; EMBED; EQUIPMENT; LINK; NETWORK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/45**

File Segment: EPI

24/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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014344172 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-164875/200222

XRPX Acc No: N02-125814

**Graphical representation method for computer programming wherein a data mapping of a reference object is linked to an icon which is part of a graphical tree structure**

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC )

Inventor: BREALEY C L; POPESCU V; SLUIMAN H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2293114	A1	20010623	CA 2293114	A	19991223	200222 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2293114 A 19991223

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2293114	A1	E	40	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2293114 A1

NOVELTY - The programming method provides **graphical** method of creating and editing **mapping codes** for objects within an object orientated business **programming language**. Each object reference is displayed as an icon within a **graphical** tree structure and relevant object attributes linked to the key icon. This link is used to generate database records and assign software objects or blocks to the records.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a computer program and system using the programming method to create object **mapping codes**.

USE - To link data objects within an object orientated **programming language**.

ADVANTAGE - As the method displays the object linking structure as a tree, it is possible to check and modify the **mapping codes** for individual or groups of objects.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows an example of a n object reference displayed using the **graphical** method  
pp; 40 DwgNo 1/11

Title Terms: **GRAPHICAL**; REPRESENT; METHOD; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; DATA; MAP; REFERENCE; OBJECT; LINK; PART; **GRAPHICAL**; TREE; STRUCTURE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/44**

International Patent Class (Additional): G11B-023/00

File Segment: EPI

24/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014213963 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-034661/200204

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-034655; 2002-034656; 2002-034657; 2002-034658;

2002-034659; 2002-041620; 2002-041621; 2002-055779; 2002-226664;

2002-256546; 2002-256547; 2002-256548; 2002-256553; 2002-256554;

2002-256557; 2002-256558

XRPX Acc No: N02-026646

**Computer programming language object representation method in data representation language, involves converting objects into corresponding data representation language representation for generating copy of object**

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM )

Inventor: ABDELAZIZ M M; DUIGOU M J; SAULPAUGH T E; SLAUGHTER G L;

TRAVERSAT B A

Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200186427	A2	20011115	WO 2001US15276	A	20010509	200204 B
AU 200163064	A	20011120	AU 200163064	A	20010509	200219

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000663563 A 20000915; US

2000202975 P 20000509; US 2000208011 P 20000526; US 2000209140 P 20000602

; US 2000209430 P 20000602; US 2000209525 P 20000605

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200186427	A2	E	162	G06F-009/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200163064 A G06F-009/00 Based on patent WO 200186427

Abstract (Basic): WO 200186427 A2

NOVELTY - A **Java** object (1510) which is an instance of class in **programming language**, is provided to a **Java** virtual machine (JVM) for compilation. The **Java** object is converted into corresponding data representation language representation for generating a copy of object.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Computer **programming language** object generation method;
- (b) Parsing method of computer **programming language** object between processes in distributed computing environment;
- (c) **Programming language** objects representation device;
- (d) Distributed computing system;
- (e) Carrier medium storing objects representation program;
- (f) Carrier medium storing objects generation program;
- (g) Carrier medium storing objects parsing program

USE - For representing computer **programming language** objects in data representation language in network connected to personal digital assistants, cell phones, laptop computers, desktop computer, main frames, super computer, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Since JVM is used for compilation, reuse **codes** are used in **parsing** object **graph**, and need for duplicate functionality is eliminated. The object is compiled by a single call to computer application programming interface (API), quickly and efficiently using reflection and serialization process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of object representing system in client-server environment.

**Java** object (1510)

pp; 162 DwgNo 34/48

Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; OBJECT; REPRESENT; METHOD; DATA;

REPRESENT; LANGUAGE; CONVERT; OBJECT; CORRESPOND; DATA; REPRESENT;

LANGUAGE; REPRESENT; GENERATE; COPY; OBJECT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/00**

File Segment: EPI

**24/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014204092 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-024789/200203

Related WPI Acc No: 2002-697596

XRPX Acc No: N02-019113

**Computer program instrumentation system for embedded system has programming language -independent instrumenter to determine unique values to tag variables associated with tag statements inserted into source code**

Patent Assignee: APPLIED MICROSYSTEMS CORP (MICR-N)

Inventor: MAXWELL S R; O'BRIEN S C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6311327	B1	20011030	US 9835308	A	19980302	200203 B
			US 99250126	A	19990212	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99250126 A 19990212; US 9835308 A 19980302

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6311327	B1	33	G06F-009/44		CIP of application US 9835308 CIP of patent US 6161200

Abstract (Basic): US 6311327 B1

NOVELTY - The **programming language** -dependent **parser** examines the source **code** (60) and inserts the tag statements into the source

code, according to a predetermined criteria to produce instrumented source code. **Programming language** -independent instrumenter determines unique **values** for the tagging variable associated with the tag statements which is inserted into the source code.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for computer program instrumentation method.

USE - For embedded system to analyze the execution of the software.

ADVANTAGE - Maintenance of the tag statement instrumenter is simplified and the **programming language** independent instrumenter is used in the tag statement instrumenter for any **programming language**

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the software analysis system for testing software running on an embedded system that has a cache memory.

Source code (60)

pp; 33 DwgNo 19/19

Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; INSTRUMENT; SYSTEM; EMBED; SYSTEM; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; INDEPENDENT; DETERMINE; UNIQUE; **VALUE** ; TAG; VARIABLE; ASSOCIATE; TAG; STATEMENT; INSERT; SOURCE; CODE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/44**

File Segment: EPI

**24/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014189659 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2002-010356/200201

XRPX Acc No: N02-008694

**Code compiling method for combined language compiler, involves compiling each set of splitted code statements which are merged into single executable program**

Patent Assignee: CADENCE DESIGN SYSTEMS INC (CADE-N)

Inventor: LAVAGNO L; SENTOVICH E M

Number of Countries: 094 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200118649	A2	20010315	WO 2000US24103	A	20000901	200201 B
AU 200071037	A	20010410	AU 200071037	A	20000901	200201
EP 1222536	A2	20020717	EP 2000959772	A	20000901	200254
			WO 2000US24103	A	20000901	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99390141 A 19990903

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200118649 A2 E 47 G06F-009/45

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200071037 A G06F-009/45 Based on patent WO 200118649

EP 1222536 A2 E G06F-009/45 Based on patent WO 200118649

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SI

Abstract (Basic): WO 200118649 A2

NOVELTY - The code statements are passed into a combined representation of code statements which are split into sets of code statements where each of set contain independently compilable code statements. Each set of compiled statements are merged into a single executable program

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the

following:

- (a) **Code** statement **parsing** method;
- (b) Combined language compiler;
- (c) Computer usable apparatus;
- (d) Computer data signal;
- (e) Computer readable code embedded in a storage medium

USE - Used in combined language compilers for languages like C++, C, smalltalk, Eiffel, common LISP object system, object pascal, **Java**, Ada 95.

ADVANTAGE - Compiling code statements written in different computer languages by a combined language compiler is achieved by compiling each set of code statements and merging the compiled sets into single executable program.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow **chart** explaining the code compiling method using the combined language compiler.

pp; 47 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: CODE; COMPILE; METHOD; COMBINATION; LANGUAGE; COMPILE; COMPILE ; SET; CODE; STATEMENT; MERGE; SINGLE; EXECUTE; PROGRAM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/45**

File Segment: EPI

**24/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014140027 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-624238/200172

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-153261

XRPX Acc No: N01-465061

**Function calling and execution method for computer program implementation wherein functions are mapped to function modules and function calls are parsed for parameters or parameter tags before execution**

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)

Inventor: FISHER K L; HATCH C A; MULLINS T W; THURGOOD B W; VINCENT R J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6263376	B1	20010717	US 97806505	A	19970224	200172 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97806505 A 19970224

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6263376	B1		15	G06F-009/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 6263376 B1

NOVELTY - A **script** command is first **parsed** to map to the required function module. The parameter tags and associated **values** are then assigned to function variables. Unassigned function variables are set to default **values**. Once the function call is complete, the next function call in the script is loaded. If a different function module is required, a search and load operation takes place.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a computer system and program using the generic binding interpreter.

USE - Function handling in object orientated **programming languages**.

ADVANTAGE - As the parser processes the parameter tags and assigns the parameter **values**, the function will work regardless of the tag order, avoiding the need for rigid parameter structures. It also allows only required variables to be included, not all variables available in the function, as the parser inserts default **values** for unused variables. This shortens the parameter lists to only required **values** making functional debug easier.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flow **chart** of the function call process including the module search operation.

pp; 15 DwgNo 3/5  
Title Terms: FUNCTION; CALL; EXECUTE; METHOD; COMPUTER; PROGRAM; IMPLEMENT;  
FUNCTION; MAP; FUNCTION; MODULE; FUNCTION; CALL; PARAMETER; PARAMETER;  
TAG; EXECUTE  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00  
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45 ; G06F-009/46  
File Segment: EPI

24/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013979994 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-464208/200150  
XRPX Acc No: N01-344238

**Object oriented program editor for program development assistance, has graphical user interface to update display of object model when modification of codeblocks of language tokens are implemented to text source**

Patent Assignee: WEBGAIN INC (WEBG-N)  
Inventor: FARRELL E J; SANGAL N  
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001  
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6269475	B1	20010731	US 9748235	A	19970602	200150 B
			US 9888909	A	19980602	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9748235 P 19970602; US 9888909 A 19980602

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6269475	B1		28	G06F-009/45	Provisional application US 9748235

Abstract (Basic): US 6269475 B1

NOVELTY - A lexical analyzer (201) identifies language tokens in text source. A **parser** (202) associates the **syntax** properties with the tokens. A codeblock generator (204) groups the tokens with their syntax properties into a tree of codeblocks. A **graphical** user interface (205) updates the **graphical** display of the object model automatically, when user modification of codeblock is received and implemented to the text source.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) **Programming language** source code generating system;
- (b) Object model displaying system

USE - In object oriented program development environments to assist a development of program in object oriented **programming languages** such as visual C++, visual basic, visual J++.

ADVANTAGE - The program editor provides efficient **graphical** representation using GUI to edit and add source code in a text editor, when new source code are added. It does not require the compilation of code and reparsing of the entire source code to provide **graphical** representation.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the logical flow diagram of a text editor.

Lexical analyzer (201)  
Parser (202)  
Codeblock generator (204)  
**Graphical** user interface (205)  
pp; 28 DwgNo 2/20

Title Terms: OBJECT; ORIENT; PROGRAM; EDIT; PROGRAM; DEVELOP; ASSIST;  
**GRAPHICAL** ; USER; INTERFACE; UPDATE; DISPLAY; OBJECT; MODEL; MODIFIED;  
LANGUAGE; TOKEN; IMPLEMENT; TEXT; SOURCE  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/45  
File Segment: EPI

24/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013912649 \*\*Image available\*\*  
WPI Acc No: 2001-396862/200142  
XRPX Acc No: N01-292402

**Reusable program codes In-time extraction and storage method involves  
extracting programming codes according to identifying procedure and  
storing extracted codes in fields of database**

Patent Assignee: HU C (HUCC-I)

Inventor: HU C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6243859	B1	20010605	US 98184202	A	19981102	200142 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98184202 A 19981102

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6243859	B1		20	G06F-009/45	

Abstract (Basic): US 6243859 B1

NOVELTY - Method involves building a database with **tables** consisting of fields, according to the rules of program codes syntax. The program codes are extracted according to the identifying procedure while the program is edited. The extracted program codes are classified and then stored in the fields of the database. By displaying single or multiple fields, the program codes are selected and pasted into another program in focus.

USE - For In-time extracting and analyzing of C++ object oriented **programming language** codes.

ADVANTAGE - The identifying procedure enables to extract and store the reusable program codes, by **automatically analyzing** the program while it is subjected to editing and hence enables the users to select stored codes to copy and paste to another program using **graphical** user interface.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the data extraction flow diagram for extracting and storing program codes in database.

pp; 20 DwgNo 2/4

Title Terms: REUSE; PROGRAM; CODE; TIME; EXTRACT; STORAGE; METHOD; EXTRACT;  
PROGRAM; CODE; ACCORD; IDENTIFY; PROCEDURE; STORAGE; EXTRACT; CODE; FIELD  
; DATABASE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/45**

File Segment: EPI

24/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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013873322  
WPI Acc No: 2001-357534/200138  
Related WPI Acc No: 2001-357533  
XRPX Acc No: N01-259844

**Software mechanism for automatically synchronizing scripting variables  
between a page containing action tags and a tag library by attaching to  
each action a TagExtraInfo object which returns a list of available  
scripting variables**

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM )

Inventor: CABLE L P G; PELEGRI-LLOPART E

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
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EP 1065588 A2 20010103 EP 2000305293 A 20000622 200138 B  
JP 2001101016 A 20010413 JP 2000189109 A 20000623 200138

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99471072 A 19991221; US 99141071 P  
19990625; US 99149508 P 19990817

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

EP 1065588 A2 E 11 G06F-009/44

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT

LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

JP 2001101016 A 33 G06F-009/54

Abstract (Basic): EP 1065588 A2

NOVELTY - Each page has a pageContext object which contains a mapping of scripted variables to values . The values are visible to the scripting code which can modify the values . Attached to each action is a TagExtraInfo object that describes the action and knows the names of the scripting variables introduced, or modified, by the action. When a page is translated a translator consults the TagExtraInfo object to obtain the list of available scripting variables.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for  
(a) a method of automatically synchronizing scripting variables  
(b) a computer system for automatically synchronizing scripting variables  
(c) and a computer readable medium carrying program instructions for automatically synchronizing scripting variables.

USE - In JavaServer Pages (TM).

ADVANTAGE - Allows action tags to be created without explicit knowledge of the scripting language used to create a page.

pp; 11 DwgNo 0/4

Title Terms: SOFTWARE; MECHANISM; AUTOMATIC; VARIABLE; PAGE; CONTAIN;  
ACTION; TAG; TAG; LIBRARY; ATTACH; ACTION; OBJECT; RETURN; LIST;  
AVAILABLE; VARIABLE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44 ; G06F-009/54

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/45

File Segment: EPI

24/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013831096 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2001-315308/200133

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-443733; 2000-115715

XRPX Acc No: N01-226564

Micro code instruction control for superscalar microprocessor, involves accessing micro code lines and its control fields and determining whether subsequent line is last line of sequence, by decoding accessed fields

Patent Assignee: ADVANCED MICRO DEVICES INC (ADMI )

Inventor: MAHALINGAIAH R; MILLER P K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6192468	B1	20010220	US 97873360	A	19970612	200133 B
			US 99261116	A	19990303	
			US 99428591	A	19991027	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97873360 A 19970612; US 99261116 A  
19990303; US 99428591 A 19991027

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 6192468 B1 7 G06F-009/26 Cont of application US 97873360

Cont of application US 99261116

Abstract (Basic): US 6192468 B1

NOVELTY - Micro code **lines** and its corresponding control fields are accessed from a storage device, by using the micro code address. The accessed control fields is decoded by the decoders (20A-20C), to determine whether **subsequent** micro code **line** is a last **line** of the micro code sequence.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Microcomputer;

(b) Computer system

USE - For pipelined superscalar microprocessors.

ADVANTAGE - Time delay to generate subsequent address and to access the next micro code instruction is reduced, as addresses are generated in parallel with instruction access. Duplication of information is avoided, as instruction information is stored as a single copy, **separate** from the **instruction** positions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the superscalar microprocessor.

Decoders (20A-20C)

pp; 7 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: MICRO; CODE; INSTRUCTION; CONTROL; MICROPROCESSOR; ACCESS;

MICRO; CODE; **LINE** ; CONTROL; FIELD; DETERMINE; SUBSEQUENT; **LINE** ; LAST;

**LINE** ; SEQUENCE; DECODE; ACCESS; FIELD

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/26**

File Segment: EPI

24/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013326112 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 2000-498051/200044

XRPX Acc No: N00-369094

**Cross-project namespace compilation in computer system, involves binding unqualified referencing name of current inner block to program object with matching name, when name is found in namespace of current block**

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICR-N)

Inventor: CANADY D M; CARON I G; CARTER A W; CORBETT T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6083282	A	20000704	US 94326898	A	19941021	200044 B
			US 97904118	A	19970731	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94326898 A 19941021; US 97904118 A 19970731

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6083282	A		16	G06F-009/44	Cont of application US 94326898

Abstract (Basic): US 6083282 A

NOVELTY - Matching name of a program object in a namespace associated with current outermost block is searched, which when not found is re-searched in a namespace associated with another outermost block. When the matching name is found in current block, the unqualified referencing name of current inner block enclosed in current block is binded to the program object having matching name.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Source **code** **organized** in several blocks of text which includes several outermost blocks and inner blocks with each block having associated name space is compiled. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) source code compilation program;

(b) source code compiler

USE - For determining availability of program objects for reference within client program units external to the unit in which objects are declared in computer system.

ADVANTAGE - Permits references to external program elements within client program unit without export lists or qualified name references, since source **code** of program is **organized** in several projects. Since same binding process is applied to bind names which reference external program elements from type libraries, type libraries are treated by the compiler as a native program unit of **programming language**.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flow **chart** of binding method incorporated in compiling process.

pp; 16 DwgNo 5A/6

Title Terms: CROSS; PROJECT; COMPILE; COMPUTER; SYSTEM; BIND; REFERENCE; NAME; CURRENT; INNER; BLOCK; PROGRAM; OBJECT; MATCH; NAME; NAME; FOUND; CURRENT; BLOCK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-009/44**

File Segment: EPI

**24/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)**

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012471011 \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-277119/199923

XRPX Acc No: N99-207748

**Method for verifying that method for automated validated and verification of computer software executes object code in manner such that all functions of software program are executed**

Patent Assignee: HONEYWELL INC (HONE )

Inventor: GOOSSEN E R; LIPPITT C E; SHEMA D K

Number of Countries: 082 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9917199	A1	19990408	WO 98US20104	A	19980924	199923 B
AU 9897766	A	19990423	AU 9897766	A	19980924	199935
US 6071316	A	20000606	US 97939419	A	19970929	200033
EP 1019818	A1	20000719	EP 98951943	A	19980924	200036
			WO 98US20104	A	19980924	
NO 200001481	A	20000526	WO 98US20104	A	19980924	200036
			NO 20001481	A	20000322	
JP 2001518662	W	20011016	WO 98US20104	A	19980924	200176
			JP 2000514197	A	19980924	
AU 747937	B	20020530	AU 9897766	A	19980924	200247
NZ 503595	A	20021025	NZ 503595	A	19980924	200274
			WO 98US20104	A	19980924	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97939419 A 19970929

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9917199 A1 E 16 G06F-011/00

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9897766 A Based on patent WO 9917199

US 6071316 A G06F-009/45

EP 1019818 A1 E G06F-011/00 Based on patent WO 9917199

Designated States (Regional): BE DE DK FR GB IT NL SE

NO 200001481 A G06F-000/00

JP 2001518662 W 30 G06F-011/28 Based on patent WO 9917199

AU 747937 B G06F-011/00 Previous Publ. patent AU 9897766

NZ 503595      A      G06F-011/00      Based on patent WO 9917199

Abstract (Basic): WO 9917199 A1

NOVELTY - The method compiles, and generates a link map of, the computer software. Runs it in a test fixture to test all design functions, monitor the process and document the **lines** of code executed and branches taken or not. Generates 2 **maps** showing **instruction** branches taken and not. Compares original link map and branch maps to find what **lines** were executed and if the branches were taken or not.

USE - For **automatically** validating and **verifying** computer software.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces vastly the amount of time required to analyze computer code.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a block diagram of the automated validation and verification of computer software system.  
pp; 16 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: METHOD; VERIFICATION; METHOD; AUTOMATIC; VALID; VERIFICATION;  
COMPUTER; SOFTWARE; EXECUTE; OBJECT; CODE; MANNER; FUNCTION; SOFTWARE;  
PROGRAM; EXECUTE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00 ; G06F-009/45 ;

G06F-011/00 ; G06F-011/28

File Segment: EPI

24/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012457665      \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1999-263773/199922

XRPX Acc No: N99-196476

## Compatibility between operating platform and application assessing

Patent Assignee: SUN MICROSYSTEMS INC (SUNM )

Inventor: LOONEY K T

Number of Countries: 083    Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 9917191	A2	19990408	WO 98US20132	A	19980925	199922	B
AU 9897769	A	19990423	AU 9897769	A	19980925	199935	
EP 1019803	A2	20000719	EP 98951946	A	19980925	200036	
			WO 98US20132	A	19980925		
JP 2001518658	W	20011016	WO 98US20132	A	19980925	200176	
			JP 2000514189	A	19980925		
US 6366876	B1	20020402	US 97939756	A	19970929	200226	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97939756 A 19970929

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing	Notes
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WO 9917191 A2 E 72 G06F-009/00

Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU  
CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK  
LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ  
TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR  
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 9897769      A      Based on patent WO 9917191

EP 1019803      A2 E      G06F-009/00      Based on patent WO 9917191

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IE SE

JP 2001518658 W      65 G06F-009/06      Based on patent WO 9917191

US 6366876      B1      G06F-009/445

Abstract (Basic): WO 9917191 A2

NOVELTY - The method involves generating a programming resource tree using at least one specification that identifies programming

resources of the operating platform. The programming resources of the application and a dependency contained in the application are identified for determining whether the dependency in the application is resolvable to one of the programming resources of the at least one specification and the application. The class file is comprised of a set of byte codes and their associated parameters that includes the return value .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - During step (312), an application's Java class files are **parsed** and the byte **codes** interpreted to reconstruct the dependencies. At step (314), the dependencies identified in step (312) are compared against the application's set of programming resources and, if necessary, the programming resources specified in the specification(s). At step (316), the conformance status of a reference to the specification is reported and the overall compatibility status is communicated.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

- (a) a compatibility assessment system
- (b) an article of manufacture
- (c) a computer data signal embedded in carrier wave and representing sequences of instructions

USE - The invention relates to computer systems, and specifically to compatibility issues between platforms and the applications intended to run on them, add or enhance functionality. Such devices include cellular phones, personal digital assistants, smart cards, pagers, and other devices.

ADVANTAGE - The invention provides a general solution to the problem of analyzing the compatibility of applications with the device environment for which they are written

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows overview of compatibility process.

pp; 72 DwgNo 3/9

Title Terms: COMPATIBLE; OPERATE; PLATFORM; APPLY; ASSESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00 ; G06F-009/06 ; G06F-009/445

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/28

File Segment: EPI

24/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009204483

WPI Acc No: 1992-331915/199240

Related WPI Acc No: 1992-331912; 1992-331913; 1992-331914; 1992-331916

XPX Acc No: N92-253491

**Interface for representing effects in compiler - includes front end which scans and parses source code modules and generates intermediate language representation of programs**

Patent Assignee: DIGITAL EQUIP CORP (DIGI )

Inventor: BLICKSTEIN D S; DAVIDSON C S; FAIMAN R N; GROVE R B; HOBBS S O; MURPHY D J; DAVIDSON C

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9215944	A1	19920917	WO 92US1290	A	19920218	199240 B
AU 9214292	A	19921006	AU 9214292	A	19920218	199301
			WO 92US1290	A	19920218	
FI 9204845	A	19921026	WO 92US1290	A	19920218	199304
			FI 924845	A	19921026	
EP 526622	A1	19930210	EP 92907163	A	19920218	199306
			WO 92US1290	A	19920218	
NO 9204114	A	19921218	WO 92US1290	A	19920218	199312
			NO 924114	A	19921023	
NZ 241694	A	19941125	NZ 241694	A	19920221	199501
AU 663310	B	19951005	AU 9214292	A	19920218	199547

KR 9506607      B1   19950619   WO 92US1290      A   19920218   199713  
   KR 92702690      A   19921027

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91662725 A 19910227; US 91662461 A 19910227; US 91662464 A 19910227; US 91662477 A 19910227; US 91662483 A 19910227

Cited Patents: 02Jnl.Ref; US 4667290

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9215944	A1	E	154	G06F-009/45	
AU 9214292	A			G06F-009/45	Based on patent WO 9215944
EP 526622	A1	E	152	G06F-009/45	Based on patent WO 9215944
AU 663310	B			G06F-009/45	Previous Publ. patent AU 9214292 Based on patent WO 9215944
FI 9204845	A			G06F-000/00	
NO 9204114	A			G06F-000/00	
NZ 241694	A			G06F-009/45	
KR 9506607	B1			G06F-009/45	

Abstract (Basic): WO 9215944 A

The method involves accessing a source code module, containing source code in a high-level **programming language**, using a language-specific compiler front end. A flow **graph** is generated in an intermediate language by the compiler front end. The flow **graph** is composed of **tuples**, where each **tuple** represents a single expression in the source code module.

Each **tuple** represents an expression having an effect on another **tuple**, including in the **tuple** an indication of the effect. Each **tuple** also represents an expression having a dependency on another **tuple**, including in the **tuple** an indication of the dependency.

USE - Compiler framework adapted to be used with number of different computer languages.

Dwg.1/7

Title Terms: INTERFACE; REPRESENT; EFFECT; COMPILE; FRONT; END; SCAN; SOURCE; CODE; MODULE; GENERATE; INTERMEDIATE; LANGUAGE; REPRESENT; PROGRAM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00 ; G06F-009/45

File Segment: EPI

24/5/15      (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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008969794      \*\*Image available\*\*

WPI Acc No: 1992-097063/199212

Related WPI Acc No: 1992-024589; 1992-024590; 1992-024591; 1992-024593; 1992-024596; 1992-097060; 1992-097064; 1992-097074; 1992-268838

XRPX Acc No: N92-072555

**Parsing program data streams - uses appropriate language indicator to enable parsing using intermixed programming language expressions**

Patent Assignee: SUPER-COMPUTER SYST (SUPE-N)

Inventor: CHANDRAMOU A; MASAMITSU J A; STR ; STROUT R E

Number of Countries: 012   Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9203782	A	19920305	WO 91US4071	A	19910610	199212   B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90571954 A 19900823

Cited Patents: US 4686623; US 4833606; US 4885684

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9203782	A		12		

Designated States (National): JP KR

Designated States (Regional): AT CH DE DK ES GB GR LU NL SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 9203782 A

The number of sets of **parsing syntax** are established for each different syntax. Each **programming language** used contains a machine recognisable **programming language** indicator. The appropriate language indicator is detected, in the input stream, to enable the correct syntax to be used in parsing. The **programming language** expression are parsed using the selected **parsing syntax**. Each included **parser** has its own separate parse **table** and lexical scanner.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Parsing data stream which has a number of different computer language syntax to determine whether or not program expressions are syntactically correct. May include additional **programming languages** in which syntax of several languages are intermixed.

Dwg.2/3

Title Terms: PARSE; PROGRAM; DATA; STREAM; APPROPRIATE; LANGUAGE; INDICATE;  
ENABLE; PARSE; INTERMIXING; PROGRAM; LANGUAGE; EXPRESS  
Derwent Class: R27; T01  
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-009/45**  
File Segment: EPI

24/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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004830180

WPI Acc No: 1986-333521/198651

XRPX Acc No: N86-248712

**Compiler for source program - has a table driven attribute parser for checking consistency and completeness of the program**

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBM)

Inventor: WALLACE D R

Number of Countries: 006 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 204942	A	19861217	EP 86105949	A	19860430	198651 B
US 4686623	A	19870811				198734
CA 1252900	A	19890418				198920

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 85742493 A 19850607

Cited Patents: 2.Jnl.Ref; A3...8831; EP 142735; No-SR.Pub; RD 243034

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 204942	A	E	64		

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT

Abstract (Basic): EP 204942 A

The source program is expressed in a given **programming language** and assigns attributes to data items employed in the program. The language includes attribute grammar rules with which the attribute assignments must comply. The compiler includes an attribute analyser in the form of a **table**-driven attribute parser for checking the consistency of attributes assigned to a particular data item by the program for selectively assigning default attributes to the data items.

The **parser** includes a **syntax table** and a **parser** driver for verifying that the attribute assignments comply with the attributes grammar rules.

ADVANTAGE - Computer is far less error prone and can also be easily modified for additional syntax rules or semantic checks. (64pp)

Dwg.No.1/2/43

Title Terms: COMPILE; SOURCE; PROGRAM; **TABLE** ; DRIVE; ATTRIBUTE; CHECK;  
CONSISTENCY; COMPLETE; PROGRAM  
Derwent Class: T01  
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-009/44**  
File Segment: EPI

24/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)  
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX  
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003118287

WPI Acc No: 1981-M8338D/198150

**Multichannel meter sensor address former - has channel number registers  
connected to controls for variable frequency access with control by  
division coefficient regulation**

Patent Assignee: KONOVALOV S D (KONO-I)

Inventor: KONOVALOV S D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
SU 809180	B	19810228				198150 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): SU 2520320 A 19770830

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
SU 809180	B		3		

Abstract (Basic): SU 809180 B

Address former for multichannel measuring systems sensors has the channels numbers register second and third output connected to the 'Start' - 'Stop' controls to increase operational speed by providing the variable frequency access facility. The counter (3) is controlled by division coefficient regulation. The main (1) and auxiliary (2) memories store the interrogation **mapping code**. The address is formed by **sequential** recirculation of **graph** edges.

The address forming time depends on the **graph** channel level. The sensor address in the register (7) is applied to the channel number register (4). The address codes are formed until the register (4) overflows. The counter (3) rate change varies the interrogation frequency. Bul.8/28.2.81 (3pp Dwg.No.1)

Title Terms: MULTICHANNEL; METER; SENSE; ADDRESS; FORMER; CHANNEL; NUMBER; REGISTER; CONNECT; CONTROL; VARIABLE; FREQUENCY; ACCESS; CONTROL; DIVIDE; COEFFICIENT; REGULATE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-009/00

File Segment: EPI



Set	Items	Description
S1	49399	(AUTOMATIC? OR INSTINCTIVE? OR SPONTANEOUS? OR INVOLUNTARY? OR IMPULSIVE?) (3N) (ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT? OR INVESTIGATE? OR COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR VERIF?)
S2	2150051	PARSE? OR PARSING OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR MAPS OR BREAKOUT OR ENUMERAT? OR SEPARATE? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?
S3	1324198	SCRIPT? OR INSTRUCTION? OR RULE? OR SYNTAX OR CODE OR CODES
S4	736036	SERIAL OR CONSECUTIVE OR SEQUENT? OR SUBSEQUENT? OR SUCCESSIONAL? OR SUCCESSIVE?
S5	2481351	PARALLEL? OR MATCH? OR EQUAL? OR CORRESPOND?
S6	8419827	GRAPH? OR VISUALIZATION? OR CHART? OR TABLE? OR TUPLE? OR - ROW? OR MATRIX OR MATRICES OR ARRAY? OR COLUMN? OR GRID? OR LINE? OR LABEL? OR VALUE? OR FAT OR MFAT OR NTFS OR VFAT
S7	161864	(SCRIPTING OR PROGRAM?) () LANGUAGE? OR (SPECIAL OR LIMIT?) (-) TASKS? OR PERL OR PRACTICAL() EXTRACTION() REPORT() LANGUAGE OR JAVA OR VASCRIPT OR JSCRIPT OR PSCRIPT
S8	11624	S2 (3N) S3
S9	24563	S4 (3N) S6
S10	687	S8 AND S7
S11	43	S8 AND S1
S12	18	S8 AND S9
S13	976909	S5 AND S6
S14	169918	S5 (3N) S6
S15	1635	S14 AND S9
S16	5	S15 AND S1
S17	45	S15 AND S7
S18	8	S17 AND S2
S19	74	S11 OR S12 OR S16 OR S18
S20	68	S19 NOT PY>1999
S21	68	S20 NOT PD>19990113
S22	62	RD (unique items)
S23	49	S22 AND S8
File	8: Ei Compendex(R)	1970-2002/Dec W3 (c) 2002 Elsevier Eng. Info. Inc.
File	35: Dissertation Abs Online	1861-2002/Nov (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	202: Information Science Abs.	1966-2002/Oct 29 (c) Information Today, Inc
File	65: Inside Conferences	1993-2002/Dec W4 (c) 2002 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	2: INSPEC	1969-2002/Dec W3 (c) 2002 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File	233: Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.	1981-2002/Dec (c) 2002 Info. Today Inc.
File	94: JICST-EPlus	1985-2002/Oct W3 (c) 2002 Japan Science and Tech Corp (JST)
File	111: TGG Natl. Newspaper Index(SM)	1979-2002/Dec 18 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File	6: NTIS	1964-2002/Dec W4 (c) 2002 NTIS, Intl Cpyrght All Rights Res
File	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci	1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
File	62: SPIN(R)	1975-2002/Nov W2 (c) 2002 American Institute of Physics
File	99: Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs	1983-2002/Nov (c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co.
File	95: TEME-Technology & Management	1989-2002/Dec W2 (c) 2002 FIZ TECHNIK
File	239: Mathsci	1940-2002/Feb (c) 2002 American Mathematical Society

23/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)  
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05424674 E.I. No: EIP99114912157

**Title: Caching and predicting branch sequences for improved fetch effectiveness**

Author: Onder, Soner; Xu, Jun; Gupta, Rajiv  
Corporate Source: Michigan Technological Univ, Houghton, MI, USA  
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1999 International Conference on Parallel Architectures and Compilation Techniques (PACT '99)  
Conference Location: Newport Beach, CA, USA Conference Date: 19991012-19991016  
Sponsor: IFIP; IEEE Computer Society  
E.I. Conference No.: 55895  
Source: Parallel Architectures and Compilation Techniques - Conference Proceedings, PACT 1999. p 294-302  
Publication Year: 1999  
CODEN: 002161 ISSN: 1089-795X  
Language: English  
Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)  
Journal Announcement: 0001W2

Abstract: A sequence of branch instructions in the dynamic instruction stream forms a branch sequence if at most one non-branch **instruction separates** each consecutive pair of branches in the sequence. We propose a branch prediction scheme in which branch sequence history is explicitly maintained to identify frequently encountered branch sequences at runtime and when the first branch in the sequence is encountered, the outcomes of the all of the branches in the sequence are predicted. We have designed an implementation of a branch sequence predictor which provides overall misprediction rates that are comparable with the gshare single branch predictor. Using this branch sequence predictor we have devised a new instruction fetch mechanism. By saving the instructions following the first branch belonging to a branch sequence in a sequence table, the proposed mechanism eliminates fetches of non- **consecutive** instruction cache lines containing these instructions and therefore delays associated with their fetching is avoided. Experiments comparing the proposed fetch mechanism with a simple fetch mechanism based upon a single branch prediction for Spec95 benchmarks demonstrate that the total number of I-cache lines fetched during execution decreases by as much as 15%, the number of useful instructions per fetched cache line increases by as much as 18%, and the overall IPCs achieved on a superscalar processor increase by as much as 17% for some benchmarks. (Author abstract) 14 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Parallel processing systems; Computer architecture; Buffer storage; Storage allocation (computer); Response time (computer systems); Bandwidth

Identifiers: Branch sequence predictions; Fetch bandwidth; Speculative executions

Classification Codes:

722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 716.1 (Information & Communication Theory)  
722 (Computer Hardware); 716 (Radar, Radio & TV Electronic Equipment)  
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS)

23/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R)File 8:EI Compendex(R)  
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04268711 E.I. No: EIP95102894775

**Title: Parallel solution of unstructured sparse finite element equations**

Author: Kapadia, N.; Lichtenberg, B.; Fortes, J.A.B.; Gray, J.L.; Siegel, H.J.; Webb, K.J.

Corporate Source: Purdue Univ, West Lafayette, IN, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1995 IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society International Symposium. Part 2 (of 4)

Conference Location: Newport Beach, CA, USA Conference Date: 19950618-19950623

E.I. Conference No.: 43783

Source: IEEE Antennas and Propagation Society, AP-S International Symposium (Digest) v 2 1995. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 95CH35814. p 1330-1333

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: IAPSBG ISSN: 0272-4693

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9512W2

Abstract: Block-row massively parallel computer mapping looks promising in the iterative solution of sparse unstructured equations in electromagnetic problems. Crude preconditioning attempts have impacted solution times, indicating that it is worthwhile embarking on an effort to implement preconditioners on parallel machines. 8 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Parallel processing systems; Finite element method; Electromagnetic field theory; Calculations; Computer simulation; Matrix algebra; Algorithms; Iterative methods; Partial differential equations; Cost effectiveness

Identifiers: Finite element equations; Parallel computer mapping; Single instruction multiple data parallel machines; Conjugate gradient squared algorithm; Matrix vector multiplication scheme; Serial machines; Sparse unstructured equations

Classification Codes:

722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 921.1 (Algebra); 921.2 (Calculus)  
722 (Computer Hardware); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 701 (Electricity & Magnetism); 723 (Computer Software)  
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 70 (ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING)

23/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04040422 E.I. No: EIP95012515898

Title: **Dynamic memory: keeping track of continually changing information**

Author: Venturino, Michael; Romano, Nathan J.; Miller, Sheryl L.; Murphy, Megan; Coffey, Tara M.

Corporate Source: State Univ of New York at Geneseo, Geneseo, NY, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 38th Annual Meeting of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society. Part 2 (of 2)

Conference Location: Nashville, TN, USA Conference Date: 19941024-19941028

E.I. Conference No.: 42221

Source: Proceedings of the Human Factors and Ergonomics Society 2 1994. Human Factors and Ergonomics Society, Inc., Santa Monica, CA, USA. p 1317-1321

Publication Year: 1994

CODEN: PHFSDQ ISSN: 0163-5182

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 9503W3

Abstract: It is a requirement on the human operator's working memory system that changing information should be remembered. The study presented addresses this through assessment of the **rules of organization** and similarity-based interference in dynamic memory. Series of changing attribute **values** were presented **sequentially**, and subjects were required to remember the most recent update for each attribute. Three factors were manipulated in the experiments. Through analysis of the results, it was concluded that similarity based interference is quite destructive to dynamic memory. 9 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Human engineering; Personnel; Brain; Psychophysiology; Performance; Data acquisition

Identifiers: Dynamic memory; Similarity based interference; Operator;  
Objects; Memory load

Classification Codes:

461.4 (Human Engineering); 912.4 (Personnel); 461.2 (Biological  
Materials)

461 (Biotechnology); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management)

46 (BIOENGINEERING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

23/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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03932016 E.I. No: EIP94081374626

**Title: Development of generic field classes for finite element and finite difference problems**

Author: Verner, Diane A.; Heileman, Gregory L.; Budge, Kent G.; Robinson, Allen C.

Corporate Source: Univ of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, USA

Source: Scientific Programming v 2 n 4 Winter 1993. p 227-234

Publication Year: 1993

CODEN: SCIPREV ISSN: 1058-9244

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9410W3

**Abstract:** This article considers the development of a reusable object-oriented array library, as well as the use of this library in the construction of finite difference and finite element codes. The classes in this array library are also generic enough to be used to construct other classes specific to finite difference and finite element methods. We demonstrate the usefulness of this library by inserting it into two existing object-oriented scientific codes developed at Sandia National Laboratories. One of these codes is based on finite difference methods, whereas the other is based on finite element methods. Previously, these **codes** were **separately** maintained across a variety of sequential and parallel computing platforms. The use of object-oriented programming allows both codes to make use of common base classes. This offers a number of advantages related to optimization and portability. Optimization efforts, particularly important in large scientific codes, can be focused on a single library. Furthermore, by encapsulating machine dependencies within this library, the optimization of both codes on different architectures will only involve modification to a single library. (Author abstract) 11 Refs.

**Descriptors:** \*Equivalence classes; Object oriented programming; Finite element method; Finite difference method; Codes (symbols); Parallel processing systems; Sequential machines; Optimization; Computer software portability; Computer architecture

**Identifiers:** Generic field classes; Object oriented **array** library; Scientific codes; **Sequential** computing platforms; Parallel computing platforms

Classification Codes:

721.1 (Computer Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory, Programming Theory); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 921.6 (Numerical Methods); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 921.5 (Optimization Techniques); 723.2 (Data Processing)

721 (Computer Circuits & Logic Elements); 723 (Computer Software); 921 (Applied Mathematics); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

23/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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03787772 E.I. No: EIP94011185148

**Title: Instruction set mapping for performance optimization**

Author: Corazao, M.; Khalaf, M.; Guerra, L.; Potkonjak, M.; Rabaey, J.  
Corporate Source: Univ of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA  
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1993 IEEE/ACM International  
Conference on Computer-Aided Design  
Conference Location: Santa Clara, CA, USA Conference Date:  
19931107-19931111  
Sponsor: IEEE Circuits & Systems Society; IEEE Computer Society;  
Association for Computing Machinery  
E.I. Conference No.: 19749  
Source: Proc 1993 IEEE ACM Int Conf Comput Aided Des 1993. Publ by IEEE,  
IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA, (IEEE cat n 93CH3344-9). p 518-521  
Publication Year: 1993  
ISBN: 0-8186-4492-3  
Language: English  
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: G; (General Review);  
T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9403W1

Abstract: Performance optimization is the primary design goal in most  
digital signal processing (DSP) and numerically intensive applications. The  
problem of mapping high-level algorithmic descriptions for these  
applications to specialized instruction sets has only recently begun to  
receive attention. In fact, the problem of optimizing performance has yet  
to be addressed directly. This paper introduces a new approach to  
**instruction set mapping** (and template matching in general) targeted  
toward performance optimization. Several novel issues are addressed  
including partial **matching** and **automatic** clock selection. (Author  
abstract) 8 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Integrated circuits; Computer architecture; Digital signal  
processing; Computational complexity; Electric network synthesis;  
Optimization; Algorithms; Linear programming; Microprocessor chips;  
Integrated circuit layout

Identifiers: **Instruction set mapping**; Partial matching; Application  
specific integrated circuits; Template matching

Classification Codes:

703.1.2 (Electric Network Synthesis)

714.2 (Semiconductor Devices & Integrated Circuits); 713.5 (Other  
Electronic Circuits); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 721.1 (Computer  
Theory, Includes Formal Logic, Automata Theory, Switching Theory,  
Programming Theory); 703.1 (Electric Networks)

714 (Electronic Components); 713 (Electronic Circuits); 722 (Computer  
Hardware); 723 (Computer Software); 721 (Computer Circuits & Logic  
Elements); 703 (Electric Circuits)

71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 70  
(ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING)

23/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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03631397 E.I. No: EIP93050794233

Title: **Analyzing manufacturing processes to determine the placement of  
diagnostic systems**

Author: Dolins, Steven B.

Corporate Source: Univ of Wisconsin at Parkside, Kenosha, WI, USA

Conference Title: 42nd Electronic Components and Technology Conference -  
ECTC

Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA Conference Date: 19920518

E.I. Conference No.: 18429

Source: IEEE Transactions on Components, Hybrids and Manufacturing  
Technology v 15 n 6 Dec 1992. p 1146-1154

Publication Year: 1992

CODEN: ITTEDR ISSN: 0148-6411

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9307W1

Abstract: The placement of diagnostic systems is not straight-forward

because most manufacturing processes have many steps. Installing diagnostic systems at every step is cost prohibitive, and installing them only at the end of production eliminates precise detection of defects in the process. The placement of diagnostic systems at a few appropriate steps will financially benefit corporations. A method is presented for effectively placing diagnostic systems. The method has two components, called strategic and tactical planning: the strategic planning component consists of a set of rules that analyze a given manufacturing process and identify where to install diagnostic systems. Tactical planning is composed of a set guidelines to evaluate the recommendations made by the strategic planning component. This paper focuses on strategic planning. Strategic planning rules are organized into four categories: 1) the cost of performing a manufacturing step, 2) the value of the partially completed product, 3) the reliability of the equipment, and 4) the characteristics of the process flow. Sixteen rules are explained in the paper. Many of the rules are based on well-established guidelines. The objectives of this research are to 1) define a unique classification for diagnostic systems, 2) update well-known heuristics for placing diagnostic systems based on the new classification scheme, and 3) describe a computer implementation of the strategy using PROLOG, a logic programming language. The program automatically analyzes a manufacturing process and determines the proper placement of diagnostic systems. A case study of the printing industry is used to explain the methodology, the computer implementation, and the applicability of this method. (Author abstract) 30 Refs.

Descriptors: \*Production engineering; Quality control; Heuristic methods; Planning; Logic programming

Identifiers: Diagnostic systems placement; Strategic planning rules; Manufacturing process analysis

Classification Codes:

913.1 (Production Engineering); 913.3 (Quality Assurance & Control);  
723.1 (Computer Programming)  
913 (Production Planning & Control); 723 (Computer Software)  
91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

23/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 8)  
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)  
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03064323 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9105-020643

Title: Generating finite element programs for shared memory multiprocessors.

Author: Sharma, Naveen; Wang, Paul S.

Corporate Source: Kent State Univ, Kent, OH, USA

Conference Title: Winter Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Conference Location: Dallas, TX, USA Conference Date: 19901125

Sponsor: ASME, Pressure Vessels and Piping Div; ASME, Applied Mechanics Div; ASME, Computers in Engineering Div

E.I. Conference No.: 14109

Source: Symbolic Computations and Their Impact on Mechanics American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Pressure Vessels and Piping Division (Publication) PVP v 205. Publ by ASME, New York, NY, USA. p 63-79

Publication Year: 1990

CODEN: AMPPD5 ISSN: 0277-027X

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9105

Abstract: Symbolic computation is employed in finite element analysis (FEA) to automatically derive formulas and to generate parallel numeric code. Key FEA computations parallelized include element stiffness computations and the solution of the global system of equations. An element-by-element preconditioned conjugate gradient method is used to solve the global system of equations in parallel. Derived formulas are automatically mapped onto the shared-memory architecture. An experimental software system designed for this purpose, P-FINGER, is being extended. P-FINGER features a specification language to describe numeric algorithms

for which code is to be generated. The specifications also allow an **automatic** code dependence **analysis** mechanism to extract parallelism from the specified computational steps. A **separate code** translator GENCRAY has been modified to render code into parallel f77. Generated parallel routines can then run under the control of existing FEA packages. Examples of generated code are also presented. (Author abstract)

Descriptors: \*MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES--\*Finite Element Method; COMPUTER SOFTWARE

Identifiers: SYMBOLIC COMPUTATION; NUMERICAL CODE GENERATION; FINITE ELEMENT PROGRAMS; SHARED MEMORY RESPONSE; COMPUTER PROGRAM P-FINGER; PARALLEL NUMERIC CODE

Classification Codes:

921 (Applied Mathematics); 723 (Computer Software)

92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

23/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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02934673 E.I. Monthly No: EI9008089241

**Title: Sequential decoding in a channel with spelling errors.**

Author: Dolgoplov, A. S.

Source: Problems of Information Transmission (English translation of Problemy Peredachi Informatsii) v 24 n 1 Jul 1988 p 19-24

CODEN: PRITA9 ISSN: 0032-9460

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9008

Abstract: The article **examines automatic** error correction in man-machine communication channels. A model of a channel with spelling errors is proposed and decoding rules are developed for comma codes in these channels. The speedup achieved by the application of sequential decoding is considered and some applied findings are reported. (Edited author abstract) 11 Refs.

Descriptors: \*CODES, SYMBOLIC--\*Error Correction; SYSTEMS SCIENCE AND CYBERNETICS--Man Machine Systems; INFORMATION THEORY--Communication Channels; DATA TRANSMISSION--Mathematical Models; PROBABILITY--Mathematical Models

Identifiers: COMMA **CODES** ; DECODING **ORGANIZATION** ; DECODING **RULES** ; SEQUENTIAL DECODING; SPELLING ERROR CORRECTION; TRANSMISSION ERRORS

Classification Codes:

718 (Telephone & Line Communications); 731 (Automatic Control Principles); 922 (Statistical Methods)

71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

23/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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02865037 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9002-009454

**Title: Paraphrase-2: An environment for parallelizing, partitioning, synchronizing, and scheduling programs on multiprocessors.**

Author: Polychronopoulos, Constantine D.; Girkar, Milind; Haghighat, Mohammad Reza; Lee, Chia Ling; Leung, Bruce; Schouten, Dale

Corporate Source: Univ of Illinois, Cent for Supercomput Research & Dev, Urbana, IL, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1989 International Conference on Parallel Processing

Conference Location: University Park, PA, USA Conference Date: 19890808

Sponsor: Penn State Univ, University Park, PA, USA

E.I. Conference No.: 12765

Source: Proceedings of the International Conference on Parallel Processing v II (of 3). Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA. Available from IEEE Service Cent (cat n 89CH2701-1), Piscataway, NJ,

USA. p 39-48

Publication Year: 1989

CODEN: PCPADL ISSN: 0190-3918

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9002

Abstract: Parafrase-2 is a multilingual vectorizing/parallelizing compiler implemented as a source-to-source **code** restructurer. The **organization** of Parafrase-2 and goals of the project are discussed. Specific topics discussed are: dependence analysis, timing and overhead **analysis**, interprocedural **analysis**, **automatic** scheduling, and graphical user interface. 32 Refs.

Descriptors: \*COMPUTER SYSTEMS, DIGITAL--\*Multiprocessing; COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEMS--Program Compilers; COMPUTER SOFTWARE--Software Engineering

Identifiers: VECTORIZING/PARALLELIZING COMPILER; PARAFRASE-2

Classification Codes:

722 (Computer Hardware); 723 (Computer Software)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

23/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

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01942692 E.I. Monthly No: EI8602013506 E.I. Yearly No: EI86071365

Title: **MULTIRATE LINEAR MULTISTEP METHODS.**

Author: Gear, C. W.; Wells, D. R.

Corporate Source: Univ of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Dep of Computer Science, Urbana, IL, USA

Source: BIT (Copenhagen) v 24 n 4 1984 p 484-502

Publication Year: 1984

CODEN: NBITAB

Language: ENGLISH

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); X; (Experimental)

Journal Announcement: 8602

Abstract: The design of a code which uses different stepsizes for different components of a system of ordinary differential equations is discussed. Methods are suggested which achieve moderate efficiency for problems having some components with a much slower rate of variation than others. Techniques for estimating errors in the different components are **analyzed** and applied to **automatic** stepsize and order control. Difficulties, absent from non-multirate methods, arise in the automatic selection of stepsizes, leading to a suggested **organization** of the **code** that is counter-intuitive. An experimental code and some experiments are described. (Edited author abstract) 8 refs.

Descriptors: \*MATHEMATICAL TECHNIQUES--\*Differential Equations

Identifiers: ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS; STEPSIZE AND ORDER CONTROL; EXPERIMENTAL CODE; MULTIRATE LINEAR MULTISTEP METHODS

Classification Codes:

921 (Applied Mathematics); 723 (Computer Software)

92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

23/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

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01363388 E.I. Monthly No: EI8306041157 E.I. Yearly No: EI83017236

Title: **RETARGETABLE COMPILER CODE GENERATION.**

Author: Ganapathi, Mahadevan; Fischer, Charles N.; Hennessy, John L.

Corporate Source: Stanford Univ, Computer Systems Lab, Stanford, Calif, USA

Source: Computing Surveys v 14 n 4 Dec 1982 p 573-592

Publication Year: 1982



CODEN: CMSVAN ISSN: 0010-4892

Language: ENGLISH

Journal Announcement: 8306

Abstract: A classification of automated retargetable code generation techniques and a survey of the work on these techniques is presented. Retargetable code generation research is classified into three categories: interpretive code generation, pattern-matched code generation, and table-driven code generation. Interpretive code generation approaches generate code for a virtual machine and then expand into real target code. Pattern-matched **code** generation approaches **separate** the machine description from the code generation algorithm. Table-driven code generation approaches employ a formal machine description and use a code-generator generator to produce code generators **automatically**. An **analysis** of these techniques and a critique of automatic code generation algorithms are presented. 69 refs.

Descriptors: \*COMPUTER PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

23/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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00311887 E.I. Monthly No: EI7307033300 E.I. Yearly No: EI73008969

Title: **ADAPTIVE CORRECTION OF PROGRAM STATEMENTS.**

Author: James, E. B.; Partridge, D. P.

Corporate Source: Imperial Coll of Science and Technol, London, Engl

Source: Communications of the ACM v 16 n 1 Jan 1973 p 27-37

Publication Year: 1973

CODEN: CACMA2 ISSN: 0001-0782

Language: ENGLISH

Journal Announcement: 7307

Abstract: A method of analyzing statements in a programming language which can tolerate a considerable inaccuracy in thier specification is proposed. This method involves principles at present mainly confined to studies in the area of artificial intelligence such as feature extraction, approximate tree matching, and strategy improvement by feedback from the matching process. A pilot program incorporating the principles is described and preliminary operating results are presented. A final section surveys further principles which are currently being investigated. 25 refs.

Descriptors: \*COMPUTER METATHEORY--\*Algorithmic Languages; COMPUTER PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES

Identifiers: LINGUISTIC PATTERN **MATCHING ; AUTOMATIC PARSING ; SYNTAX ANALYSIS**

Classification Codes:

723 (Computer Software)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

23/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35: Dissertation Abs Online

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01609671 ORDER NO: AAD98-08365

**HIERARCHICAL MODULATORY AND INTERMODULE OPTIMIZATION (COMPILATION MANAGEMENT, DEPENDENCY, HYGIENIC MACROS, COMPLEXITY)**

Author: BLUME, MATTHIAS

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1997

Corporate Source/Institution: PRINCETON UNIVERSITY (0181)

Source: VOLUME 58/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 4917. 213 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

Separate compilation is an important tool for coping with design complexity in large software projects. When done right it also can be used to create software libraries, thus promoting **code** reuse. But **separate** compilation comes in various flavors and has many facets: namespace management, linking, optimization, dependencies.

Many programming languages identify modular units with units of compilation, while only a few extend this to permit hierarchies of language-level modules within individual compilation units. When the number of compilation units is large, then it becomes increasingly important that the mechanism of separate compilation itself can be used to control namespaces.

The group model implemented in SML/NJ's compilation manager CM provides the necessary facilities to avoid unwanted interferences between unrelated parts of large programs. Compilation units are arranged into groups, and explicit export interfaces can be used to control namespaces. When there are many groups, then they can be organized into super-groups, and so on, thus forming a hierarchical modular structure.

CM provides **automatic** dependency **analysis**, but **automatic** dependency **analysis** is NP-hard for general SML code. We show two simple restrictions that avoid intractability.

To remove the penalties for efficiency usually incurred by modularization and separate compilation we designed an algorithm for automatic inline expansion across compilation unit boundaries that works in the presence of higher-order functions and free variables; it rearranges bindings and scopes as necessary to move non-expansive code from one module to another. We describe--and implement--the algorithm as transformations on  $\lambda$ -calculus. Our inliner is efficient, robust, and practical enough for everyday use in the SML/NJ compiler. It preserves separate compilation and has been integrated with CM.

We briefly investigate macro systems as an alternative approach--driven by programmer directives--to achieve cross-module inlining and discuss a variety of problems that arise. We find a solution to the problem of integrating macro systems with ML-style modules that use long identifiers and show an implementation technique for reliable name resolution during linking. But we also discover that other problems continue to impede large-scale programming.

23/5/14 (Item 2 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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01153351 ORDER NO: AAD13-41976

**PREDICTING TURNING POINTS IN THE INTEREST RATE CYCLE**

Author: COONS, JAMES W.

Degree: BANK

Year: 1990

Corporate Source/Institution: THE STONIER GRADUATE SCHOOL OF BANKING (6360)

Source: VOLUME 29/02 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.

PAGE 212. 171 PAGES

Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, BANKING; ECONOMICS, COMMERCE-BUSINESS; ECONOMICS, FINANCE

Descriptor Codes: 0770; 0505; 0508

Interest rates are notoriously difficult to predict. Minimum mean squared error techniques produce forecasts of future values that are least accurate around critical turning points. This shortcoming is addressed by treating interest rate forecasting as a sequential decision making exercise, focusing specifically on advance turning point detection. The interest rate cycle is identified for 1953-1989 using a composite index of interest rates. A **sequential** filter transforms monthly **values** of a leading inflation index into probabilities of an impending turning point. An optimal stopping time **rule** **maps** the probabilities into turning point signals. The results substantially surpass the performance of naive methods. The analysis also shows that the Federal Reserve has changed the discount rate more quickly when rates have begun to fall than when rates

have begun to rise. In contrast, commercial banks have adjusted the prime rate evenhandedly at cyclical peaks and troughs.

23/5/15 (Item 3 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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893585 ORDER NO: AAD85-19949

**REGULAR CLASSROOM TEACHERS' INPUT CONCERNING ATTENTION DEFICIT DISORDER IN CHILDREN (HYPERACTIVITY)**

Author: OLSEN, JOHN A.

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1985

Corporate Source/Institution: INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY (0094)

Source: VOLUME 46/07-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 2464. 98 PAGES

Descriptors: PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL

Descriptor Codes: 0622

This study investigated teacher input concerning attention deficit disorder (ADD) in children. Previous research suggests that ADD is most commonly manifested in elementary school classroom situations and that teachers greatly influence both the structure of classrooms and the behavior of students.

Participants in this study were 19 regular classroom teachers, grades 1-6. The participants provided personal data including age, years of teaching experience and grade level taught, ratings of their classroom social environment, and information about their former students who were diagnosed as ADD. After viewing a videotape of behaviors depicting ADD behaviors (as defined by the Diagnostic Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, third edition, American Psychiatric Association, 1980), the teachers rated the behaviors using the Conner's Teacher Rating Scale, defined these behaviors, and rated the acceptability of the behaviors in the classroom.

It was hypothesized that teachers would reliably identify inattentive, impulsive and hyperactive behaviors and would find the latter as the least acceptable in the classroom. It was also hypothesized that the greater the teacher's age, experience and grade level taught the less tolerant of ADD behaviors the teacher would be. Finally, it was hypothesized that emphasis on the classroom environment factors of Order and **Organization**, **Rule** Clarity, and Teacher Control in the classroom would be correlated with lower ratings of behavior acceptability, while emphasis on factors of Involvement, Affiliation, and Teacher Support would correlate positively with ratings of behavior acceptability.

It was found that the teachers were consistent on their ratings of hyperactivity using the Conner's Teacher Rating Scale. The teachers also agreed when defining behaviors as hyperactive or inattentive but showed little agreement when defining **impulsive** behavior. An **analysis** of variance and Duncan's Multiple Range test showed that hyperactive behaviors were significantly less acceptable in the classroom than were either inattentive or **impulsive** behavior.

Correlational **analysis** showed no significant relationship between teacher ratings of the acceptability of various ADD behaviors and teacher or classroom social environment characteristics.

The findings of this study have implications for the involvement of school psychologists in the diagnosis of ADD, particularly in the identification of impulsivity. Further research is recommended to investigate the role of parents, less experienced teachers, and others in the identification of ADD.

23/5/16 (Item 4 from file: 35)  
DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online  
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816598 ORDER NO: AAD83-15921

**THE DESIGN OF A FAST COMPILER-COMPILER FOR PROGRAMMING LANGUAGES WITH LL(1) SYNTAX**

Author: BRYANT, BARRETT RICHARD

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1983

Corporate Source/Institution: NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY (0163)

Source: VOLUME 44/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 848. 199 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

The automatic production of **syntax - organized** compilers using a modified pushdown automaton to perform LL(1) parsing instead of recursive descent is investigated. The technique is similar to transition matrices, allowing very fast compilers, but considerably smaller. Unlike traditional LL(1) parsing, strings of input symbols are checked by one state instead of several, thereby reducing the number of states required. An integer value indicating how many input symbols to advance in a state transition is used instead of a Boolean value simply indicating if a symbol is consumed. Multiple error entries are also eliminated.

In addition to generating the **syntax analyzer automatically**, semantics must be automatically incorporated into the compiler from some formal specification. The programming language PASCAL is investigated as a metalanguage for defining compiler-oriented semantics, including the use of semantic macros in PASCAL to define similar features for a variety of programming languages as a means of automating static semantics and intermediate code expressible in PASCAL to define dynamic semantics. The intermediate language is defined to serve for a variety of source languages and target machines. PASCAL is used to completely define the semantics of itself and considered for defining FORTRAN and ADA. Because PASCAL is a programming language instead of a mathematical formal notation, it is easier to use a semantic metalanguage but its main advantage is that a PASCAL definition of a language constitutes a compiler for that language.

Algorithms were developed and implemented to generate LL(1) compiler tables from language specifications and to use the generated tables to compile source programs and it is shown how the pushdown automaton parsing technique can be extended to LL(k) parsing, for  $k > 1$ . A complete specification of PASCAL was used to generate a PASCAL compiler and syntactic specifications of FORTRAN and ADA were developed to generate parsing tables for these languages. These parsing tables are much smaller than parsing tables generated by other methods. The PASCAL compiler generated is comparable to a hand-coded recursive-descent compiler in terms of compilation time and contains significantly less source code. Therefore, an advantage is gained in both time and space in compilers generated by this technique.

23/5/17 (Item 5 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R) File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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778157 ORDER NO: AAD82-12192

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE IN A MEDICAL SETTING: A FIELD WORK CURRICULUM FOR DIRECT PRACTICE STUDENTS**

Author: GORDON, NATALIE BIEDERMAN

Degree: D.S.W.

Year: 1982

Corporate Source/Institution: CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (0046)

Source: VOLUME 42/12-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 5248. 271 PAGES

Descriptors: SOCIAL WORK

Descriptor Codes: 0452

Typical social work practice is based on the provision of direct service by social workers or by others under their supervision. There is

awareness on the part of individual practitioners and administrators of social work departments that organizational constraints influence the content and quality of the services which can be offered. The project described in this dissertation aimed at addressing the need to enhance the professional education of social workers in this area.

A one-year field work curriculum and program of education was developed, with a knowledge and a **value** base and a **sequential** plan of educational experiences for facilitating the gaining of organizational interventive skills for students from three schools of social work. Eighteen direct practice students in a complex, bureaucratic organization were helped to recognize the organizational problems which affected the delivery of service to their clients. The data indicates that almost all students were able to begin to understand and accept a broad definition of the social work professional role, which includes intervention in these problems. The project offered a theoretical base for organizational intervention and a practice base for active involvement.

Students were successfully helped to see the organizational problems they identified as legitimate and that they could, and were expected to be able to, intervene through extending the concept of conscious use of self to the organizational perspective. Relating direct practice and organizational change interventive skills emerged as educationally sound. The project built on students' readiness to learn, and succeeded in capturing the enthusiasm of the students and channeling it into practice which was regarded as valuable by the agency, the schools, and the students.

Two factors limited success. One was that few students were receiving classroom **instruction** associated with **organizational** change. The second was that the extent and persistence of field faculty resistance was not clearly foreseen. The curriculum developed for field faculty is described.

The project's implementation, centered on the learning process in the field, is offered. A description of the evaluation methodology, findings, and implications for social work education and practice are also presented.

23/5/18 (Item 1 from file: 202)  
DIALOG(R) File 202:Information Science Abs.  
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2600309

**Natural-language processing and automatic indexing.**

Author(s): Korycinski, C; Newell, A F

Indexer vol. 17, no. 1, pages 21-29

Publication Date: Apr 1990

ISSN: 0019-4131

Language: English

Document Type: Journal Article

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 2600

**Comparisons** between manual and **automatic** indexing systems are presented to show difficulties associated with book indexing. Content analysis and **syntax** analysis are examined. **Parsing** algorithms are explored. Context-free parsers, transformational parsers and augmented transition networks are discussed. Semantic and discourse analysis are emphasized.

Descriptors: Automation; Indexing; Natural language; Networks

Classification Codes and Description: 4.07 (Classification, Indexing, and Thesauri)

Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

23/5/19 (Item 2 from file: 202)  
DIALOG(R) File 202:Information Science Abs.

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0502775

**Some studies in syntax -directed parsing .**

Book Title: In Garvin, Paul L., Ed.; Bernard, Ed. Computation In Linguistics: A Case Book. 1966. Indiana University Press, Bloomington. P. 76-123. 6 Illus. 2 Tab. 16 Ref. See Isa 70-3078/y.

Author(s): Banerji, R

Publication Date: 1966

Language: English

Document Type: Book Chapter

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 0500

The problem of **automatic** syntactical **analysis** of text in the arbitrary language by means of a context-free grammar of that language is considered in general form. The concepts of a context-free grammar (c.f.g.) and of analysis is a given c.f.g. Are defined; the so-called glennie-conway algorithm is briefly described. This algorithm performs a complete scanning of all the possible reductions of a given sentence so as to produce a unique syntactic structure, namely the one obtained first. The scanning is provided for by five individual pushdown stores, indexed a through e. Store a carries the number of the current sentence word; store b, the number of the working location in the output string where the analysis results are recorded, store c-the non-terminal left-side symbol of the working rule currently being tested for, store d-the number of the working rule, and store e the right-side symbol of the working rule currently tested for.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.01 (Linguistics)

Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

23/5/20 (Item 3 from file: 202)

DIALOG(R)File 202:Information Science Abs.

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0100586

**Parse: a system for automatic syntactic analysis of english text, part 2.**

Book Title: Report No. Rm-4654 Pr Pt. 2. Contract Af49 638 700. 1965 September. Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. 267 P. Cfsti, Ad-621 311 Hc \$6.00, Mf \$1.50.

Author(s): Marks, Shirley; Robinson, Jane

Publication Date: 1965

Language: English

Document Type: Book Chapter

Record Type: Abstract

Journal Announcement: 0100

A list is presented of the three major components of parse, a system for the **automatic** syntactic **analysis** of english sentences. It contains: (1) a glossary of the words used, grouped alphabetically by families; (2) a presentation of the words **organized** by the grammar **codes** devised for them; and (3) a listing of 26 words which, because of their excessive length, would not fit the format and had to be removed from the main body of the glossary. A final section lists errata.

Classification Codes and Description: 4.01 (Linguistics)

Main Heading: Information Recognition and Description

23/5/21 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6129274 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-02-6110P-007

**Title: Mapping instruction sequences onto EPOM-processor arrays: a framework for parallel data processing**

Author(s): Theis, J.-P.; Schlimper, H.  
Author Affiliation: LG Semicon R&D Center, Willich, Germany  
Conference Title: Proceedings. Fifth International Conference on High Performance Computing (Cat. No. 98EX238) p.105-13  
Publisher: IEEE Comput. Soc, Los Alamitos, CA, USA  
Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA xx+482 pp.  
ISBN: 0 8186 9194 8 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-03478  
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0 8186 9194 8/98/\$10.00  
Conference Title: Proceedings. Fifth International Conference on High Performance Computing  
Conference Date: 17-20 Dec. 1998 Conference Location: Madras, India  
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The paper introduces an optimized **mapping** methodology for **mapping instruction** sequences (ISs) onto EPOM-processor arrays. The new features of this mapping methodology result from a systematic specification and exploitation of both instruction and processor level parallelism: ultra-low granularity of ISs requires an allocation and scheduling of individual instructions onto the given processor array. Moreover, this mapping methodology is complete in the sense that it considers both array bus-bandwidths and processor resource constraints. The mapping methodology is based on two concepts: 1) instruction sequences (ISs) which represent a generalized form of directed cyclic graphs (DCGs) and allow efficient specification of algorithm parallelism, and graph nodes represent instructions from the instruction set of a target processor architecture (J.P. Theis, 1997); 2) the EPOM-processor architecture which represents an optimized target VLIW processor architecture for parallel implementation of ISs (J.P. Theis and L. Thiele, 1996) and especially suited for parallel image/multimedia processing (J.P. Theis and L. Thiele, 1995). Special attention is paid to the optimization, of the mapping process of ISs onto EPOM-processor arrays. Algorithm execution time minimization is used as optimization goal. The mapping methodology is partially based on integer linear programming and heuristic techniques. The solution time complexity is substantially reduced by developing a two-phase hierarchical model, decoupling processor **array** allocation from **subsequent** scheduling. The efficiency of this mapping methodology was validated through experimental results on ISs of well known algorithm routines. (18 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: computational complexity; directed graphs; instruction sets; integer programming; parallel architectures; parallel programming; processor scheduling; resource allocation

Identifiers: **instruction** sequence **mapping** ; EPOM-processor arrays; parallel data processing; optimized mapping methodology; systematic specification; processor level parallelism; ultra-low granularity; scheduling; processor array; mapping methodology; array bus-bandwidths; processor resource constraints; instruction sequences; directed cyclic graphs; algorithm parallelism; graph nodes; target processor architecture; optimized target VLIW processor architecture; parallel implementation; parallel image/multimedia processing; algorithm execution time minimization ; integer linear programming; heuristic techniques; time complexity; two-phase hierarchical model; processor array allocation

Class Codes: C6110P (Parallel programming); C4240P (Parallel programming and algorithm theory); C5220P (Parallel architecture); C5440 ( Multiprocessing systems); C1160 (Combinatorial mathematics); C6140B ( Machine-oriented languages); C1180 (Optimisation techniques); C4240C ( Computational complexity)

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23/5/22 (Item 2 from file: 2)  
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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5195345 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9604-6180N-007

Title: **LIRE-language interface for requirements engineering. Automatic natural language analysis in the ALECSI CASE environment**  
Author(s): Johnsen, H.R.

Author Affiliation: Computas Expert Syst. AS, Sandvika, Norway  
 Conference Title: SCAI - 95. Fifth Scandinavian Conference on Artificial Intelligence p.426-30  
 Editor(s): Aamodt, A.; Komorowski, J.  
 Publisher: IOS Press, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
 Publication Date: 1995 Country of Publication: Netherlands ix+484 pp.  
 Material Identity Number: XX96-00376  
 Conference Title: Proceedings of Fifth Scandinavian Symposium on Artificial Intelligence - SCAI '95  
 Conference Date: 29-31 May 1995 Conference Location: Trondheim, Norway  
 Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)  
 Treatment: Practical (P)  
 Abstract: LIRE is a natural language interface module that is an integrated part of the ALECSI Requirements Engineering CASE tool. LIRE converts natural language requirements into a formal semantic network. The LIRE module is based on the theory of functional grammar (FG). It consists of a grammar and a lexicon that parses the incoming sentences and builds FG predications. From these predications, **mapping rules** construct a semantic network within ALECSI. (10 Refs)  
 Subfile: C  
 Descriptors: computer aided software engineering; formal specification; grammars; natural language interfaces  
 Identifiers: LIRE; language interface; requirements engineering;  
**automatic natural language analysis** ; ALECSI CASE environment; natural language interface module; ALECSI Requirements Engineering CASE tool; formal semantic network; functional grammar; parsing; FG predications;  
**mapping rules** ; semantic network  
 Class Codes: C6180N (Natural language processing); C6110F (Formal methods ); C4210L (Formal languages and computational linguistics)  
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23/5/23 (Item 3 from file: 2)  
 DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC  
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4820935 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9424-2844-063, C9412-7470-046  
**Title: System for analyzing and evaluating human-related nuclear power plant incidents. Development of remedy-oriented analysis and evaluation procedure**  
 Author(s): Takano, K.; Sawayanagi, K.; Kabetani, T.  
 Author Affiliation: Human Factors Res. Center, Central Res. Inst. of Electr. Power Ind., Tokyo, Japan  
 Journal: Journal of Nuclear Science and Technology vol.31, no.9 p. 894-913  
 Publication Date: Sept. 1994 Country of Publication: Japan  
 CODEN: JNSTAX ISSN: 0022-3131  
 Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)  
 Treatment: Practical (P)  
 Abstract: Developed as a remedy-oriented system for systematically analyzing and evaluating human-related incidents occurring in nuclear power plants, the present system aims particularly at identifying causal factors and at deriving proposals for specific hierarchical countermeasures. Unlike conventional methods, which are based on checksheet format, and are thus devoid of logical methodology for conducting the analysis, and which thus lack the means of searching for underlying causal factors, and which do not record factual information on the sequence of events, our system incorporates innovative techniques such as; (a) a modified fault tree method for searching the underlying causal factors, (b) compilation of related events into **sequential charts**, (c) technique for devising proposed hierarchical redundant countermeasures, and (d) implementation procedures set out in practical manual form for easy familiarization and application. Through several trial applications, our method has proved to permit identifying underlying causal factors even down to those associated with the software aspects of human action and state of mind, and with the mode of management, **organization**, operating **rules** and document forms, all of which are liable to be overlooked. The results of the analysis are



stored in a database to permit subsequent searching to serve as useful material for activities aimed at promoting plant operation safety. (21 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: fission reactor safety; human factors; nuclear engineering computing

Identifiers: human-related incidents; nuclear power plants; remedy-oriented system; analysis; evaluation; modified fault tree method; causal factors; **sequential charts**; hierarchical redundant countermeasures

Class Codes: A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents); C7470 (Nuclear engineering)

23/5/24 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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4778027 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9411-0170L-025, C9411-7410D-079

Title: Automatic defect inspection algorithm for characters printed on chip resistors

Author(s): Kobayashi, T.; Numagami, Y.; Nakamura, O.; Minami, T.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electron. Eng., Kogakuin Univ., Tokyo, Japan p.80-3

Editor(s): Hamza, M.H.

Publisher: IASTED, Anaheim, CA, USA

Publication Date: 1993 Country of Publication: USA 154 pp.

ISBN: 0 88986 177 3

Conference Title: Proceedings of IASTED International Conference. Applied Modelling and Simulation

Conference Sponsor: IASTED; Int. Soc. Mini & Microcomput

Conference Date: 21-23 July 1993 Conference Location: Vancouver, BC, Canada

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Chip resistors are extremely small electronic parts, used in small electronic devices. On the surface of the chip resistors, there are usually three printed characters that represent electrical resistance. There are two problems with estimating the quality of the characters. One is the characters' quality, which is poor because they are extremely small, reaching the limit of printing technology. Another difficulty is that, at present, there is no standard of quality. Only a few manuals describing defects exist. These have been written for use in individual factories, and differ from factory to factory. Furthermore, even in one factory, the criteria vary from one person to another. An **automatic quality inspection** system for the characters printed on such small chip resistors is urgently required. The proposed algorithm is a method using rules in which the subjective judgements of inspectors are reflected. The number of rules constructed for the experiment is 154, and these **rules** are **separated** into two groups. One group contains the rules to estimate the quality of the individual character itself, and the other is a group containing rules to evaluate the similarity between two different characters. Using 4889 characters, 4860 of good quality and 29 of defective quality, a computer simulation has shown 97.7% accuracy for good characters and 100% for defective characters. From the experimental results, the prospects of using this method for a quality inspection system can be seriously considered. (6 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: **automatic optical inspection**; digital simulation; electronic engineering computing; printing; quality control; resistors

Identifiers: **automatic defect inspection** algorithm; printed characters; chip resistors; electrical resistance; character quality estimation; quality standard; defects; manuals; **automatic quality inspection** system; subjective judgements; rules; similarity; computer simulation; accuracy

Class Codes: B0170L (Inspection and quality control); B2120 (Resistors); C7410D (Electronic engineering); C5260B (Computer vision and picture

processing)

23/5/25 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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4712170 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9409-6210L-001, C9409-6155-001

**Title: Design and implementation of performance analysis tool for packet software**

Author(s): Park Byoung Seob; Kim Sung Chun; Ju Sung Sun; Jun Kyung Pyo

Journal: Journal of the Korea Information Science Society vol.21, no.4  
p.640-7

Publication Date: April 1994 Country of Publication: South Korea

CODEN: HJKHDC ISSN: 0258-9125

Language: Korean Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** It is necessary to develop a packet software performance analysis tool which evaluates the packet software protocol implementing packet switching capability. For this purpose methodologies for automated performance analysis of protocols have been investigated. Those are based on their formal specification and rule that maps an algebraic specification of a protocol as well as exponential event rate, to find out the probability and time attributes of its timing behavior. In this research, the performance tool that we develop constitutes two main steps; first, the functional behavior of the protocol is specified algebraically and it detects any progress errors. Second, protocol timing requirements and performance measurement are formally specified and analyzed in terms of the timing attributes. The developed performance analysis tool is contributed to the design and development of AUPAL ( **Automatic** protocol Performance **AnaLyz**er ), i.e. software environment that integrates functional and performance specification and analysis of protocols. This integration allows the protocol designer to analyze protocol performance without having much expertise in this field. (9 Refs)

Subfile: B C

**Descriptors:** computer communications software; computer networks; formal specification; packet switching; performance evaluation; protocols

**Identifiers:** performance analysis tool; packet software; packet software performance analysis tool; packet switching software; algebraic specification; exponential event rate; probability; timing behavior; functional behavior; protocol timing requirements; AUPAL; **Automatic** Protocol Performance **AnaLyz**er ; performance specification; functional specification; protocol performance

**Class Codes:** B6210L (Computer communications); B6150C (Switching theory); B6150M (Protocols); C6155 (Computer communications software); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques); C6110B (Software engineering techniques)

23/5/26 (Item 6 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02889862 INSPEC Abstract Number: C87035265

**Title: Geocoding public health information using MUMPS**

Author(s): Thorpe, L.J.; Williams, R.L.

Journal: MUG Quarterly vol.16, no.1 p.88-92

Country of Publication: USA

ISSN: 0193-0885

Conference Title: MUMPS Users' Group Meeting 1986

Conference Date: 1986 Conference Location: San Diego, CA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

**Abstract:** The Automated Vital Statistics System, AVSS, is a public health information system designed to automate the management of vital records. Recently, a Census Tracting Information System ACTIS, was added to AVSS to attach a variety of geographic codes to other patient data. However, ACTIS

was designed to be general enough to work with any MUMPS system which has (patient) street addresses as a part of the data. ACTIS deals automatically with incomplete, non-standard and misspelled street addresses which are frequently encountered in single-contact medical situations. The system uses some or all of the following fields: street number, street direction, street name, street type, street suffix and zip **code**, or **parses** a string which may contain any or all of these fields. For records where **automatic matching** is not possible without human intervention, the ACTIS method guides the user in finding potential corrections that will make the street address complete enough to match as quickly as possible. MUMPS string handling functions and global structure capabilities plus the use of the SOUNDEX technique have contributed to a high rate of success. (8 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: medical administrative data processing

Identifiers: public health information; MUMPS; Automated Vital Statistics System; Census Tracting Information System; geographic codes; patient data; MUMPS system; string handling; SOUNDEX technique

Class Codes: C7140 (Medical administration)

23/5/27 (Item 7 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02877042 INSPEC Abstract Number: C87030407

**Title: A looped inference engine for continuous evolutionary process expert system controlling**

Author(s): Morizet-Mahoudeaux, P.; Fontaine, D.; Le Beux, P.

Author Affiliation: Dept. de Genie Inf., Univ. de Technol. de Compiegne, France

Conference Title: Research and Development in Expert Systems III. Proceedings of Expert Systems '86, the Sixth Annual Technical Conference of the British Computer Society Specialist Group on Expert Systems p.152-63

Editor(s): Bramer, M.A.

Publisher: Cambridge, Cambridge, UK

Publication Date: 1987 Country of Publication: UK vi+277 pp.

Conference Date: 15-18 Dec. 1986 Conference Location: Brighton, UK

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: This paper presents improvements of the expert system shell SUPER, to monitor evolutionary processes. The first step has been to develop functions to manage an evolutionary fact base. The procedures to enter or deduce new facts have been modified to take into account their **successive values**, to ensure consistency of the fact base and to manage the system change of states. Since facts can be added or deleted to the base, special care has been taken to allow non-monotonic revision of judgement. A looped inference engine is then defined. It is mainly based on selection, inhibition and reactivation functions for goals and rules. Sets of justifications are built, it allows to know for each fact if it confirms, denies or reactivate any goal or sub goal. Goals are ordered according to the known facts which are in favor, not in favor and not in relation with each of them. **Rules** are **organised** in networks, it is then possible to compile these networks and to build efficient paths. A rule can be flagged as used or not used and be used many times with the evolution of the data base. First results and enhancement of the system are presented.

(18 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: artificial intelligence; database management systems; expert systems

Identifiers: looped inference engine; continuous evolutionary process expert system controlling; SUPER; selection; inhibition; reactivation functions

Class Codes: C1230 (Artificial intelligence); C6170 (Expert systems); C7250 (Information storage and retrieval)

23/5/28 (Item 8 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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02730130 INSPEC Abstract Number: A86100873, B86056102, C86049140

**Title: Knowledge-based landmarking of cephalograms**

Author(s): Levy-Mandel, A.D.; Venetsanopoulos, A.N.; Tsotsos, J.K.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Ecole Polytech. Federale, Lausanne, Switzerland

Journal: Computers and Biomedical Research vol.19, no.3 p.282-309

Publication Date: June 1986 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: CBMRB7 ISSN: 0010-4809

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0010-4809/86\$3.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Orthodontists have defined a certain number of characteristic points, or landmarks, on X-ray images of the human skull which are used to study growth or as a diagnostic aid. This work presents the first step toward an automatic extraction of these points. They are defined with respect to particular lines which are retrieved first. The original image is preprocessed with a prefiltering operator (median filter) followed by an edge detector (Mero-Vassy operator). A knowledge-based line-following algorithm is subsequently applied, involving a production system with organized sets of rules and a simple interpreter. The a priori knowledge implemented in the algorithm must take into account the fact that the lines represent biological shapes and can vary considerably from one patient to the next. The performance of the algorithm is judged with the help of objective quality criteria. Determination of the exact shapes of the lines allows the computation of the positions of the landmarks. (15 Refs)

Subfile: A B C

Descriptors: brain; computerised pattern recognition; diagnostic radiography

Identifiers: knowledge based landmarking of cephalograms; X-ray images; human skull; diagnostic aid; prefiltering operator; median filter; edge detector; Mero-Vassy operator; knowledge-based line-following algorithm; biological shapes; objective quality criteria

Class Codes: A8760J (Corpuscular radiation and radioisotopes); A8770E (Diagnostic methods and instrumentation); B7510B (Radiation and radioactivity applications); C7330 (Biology and medicine)

23/5/29 (Item 9 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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01592755 INSPEC Abstract Number: C80033887

**Title: PLAIN-a program system for language description and automatic speech processing**

Author(s): Hellwig, P.

Journal: Sprache und Datenverarbeitung vol.2, no.1 p.16-31

Publication Date: 1978 Country of Publication: West Germany

CODEN: SPDADH ISSN: 0343-5202

Language: German; English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: PLAIN, a program for automatic Language Analysis and Inference, is described, PLAIN was completed in 1977 and is intended primarily as a means for studying individual natural languages. The linguist as a user is to input syntax descriptions of a given natural language as well as rules which reflect intensional meaning relationships in that language. The program then analyzes natural language input and simulates deductive reasoning, thus testing the linguist's descriptions. The analysis component is fully oriented towards valence theory. It requires no other grammatical data than a description of morphology and of the combining power of lexical items. The deduction device of PLAIN is inspired by the classical syllogism consisting of a major and a minor premise and a conclusion. However, the three-part scheme of syllogisms is

divided into two **separate transformation rules** : an analytically valid replacement rule drawn up by the linguist for guiding the transition from the major premise to an inference rule and this inference rule itself which in turn determines the transition from the minor premise to the conclusion. The functioning of PLAIN is illustrated by examples. An English version of the paper can be requested from the author. (10 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: linguistics; speech

Identifiers: program; language description; automatic speech processing; PLAIN; natural languages; linguist

Class Codes: C7820 (Humanities)

23/5/30 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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01439895 INSPEC Abstract Number: C80001380

**Title: Evaluating and improving recursive descent parsers**

Author(s): Cohen, J.; Sitver, R.; Auty, D.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Phys., Brandeis Univ., Waltham, MA, USA

Journal: IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering vol.SE-5, no.5

p.472-80

Publication Date: Sept. 1979 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: IESEDJ ISSN: 0098-5589

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Time formulas are symbolic formulas which express the execution time of a program as a function of its input data and of variables representing the time to execute individual operations (e.g., push, pop, transfer, etc.). It is shown that in many cases the time formulas for recursive descent parsers may be generated **automatically** by a simple **inspection** of the **parser code**. These time formulas are instrumental in estimating the gains attained by various types of optimizations. Several of these optimizations are presented and their efficiency gains are estimated. A parser for a simple programming language is generated, optimized, and evaluated using the proposed techniques. (11 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: grammars

Identifiers: recursive descent parsers; symbolic formulas; execution time ; input data; push; pop; transfer; optimizations; simple programming language

Class Codes: C4210 (Formal logic)

23/5/31 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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00617373 INSPEC Abstract Number: C74008047

**Title: Problems of profitability of the training for automatic data processing; a comparison of alternative instruction conceptions**

Author(s): Frank, J.

Journal: Online vol.11, no.12 p.884-90

Publication Date: Dec. 1973 Country of Publication: West Germany

CODEN: ONLNAZ

Language: German Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Economic aspects (E); General, Review (G); Practical (P)

Abstract: An analysis of professional **instruction** methods in variously **organized** seminars is presented, with costs quoted throughout. The approaches compared are: Specialist seminars, organized by ADP faculties of colleges or by software houses; internal seminars, run by firms for their own employees but organized by software houses; ditto, but run by specialists in the firm itself with the aid of purchased training packages; completely independent seminars, entirely run by experts in the firm itself. All relevant costs are worked out and tabulated. The final 'decision matrix' compares these, plotted against the number of students,

varying from 1 to 5 in the smallest group up to the largest group considered; 61 to 80.

Subfile: C

Descriptors: administrative data processing; training

Identifiers: profitability; training; automatic data processing;  
comparison; professional instruction methods; costs; seminars; software  
houses; internal; specialists; training packages

Class Codes: C0220 (Education and training)

23/5/32 (Item 1 from file: 94)

DIALOG(R) File 94:JICST-EPlus

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01928090 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 93A0960567 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

**An Automatic Defect Inspection Algorithm for Characters Printed on Chip Resistors.**

NUMAGAMI YASUHIKO (1); KOBAYASHI TAKERO (1); NAKAMURA OSAMU (1); MINAMI  
TOSHI (1)

(1) Kogakuin Univ.

Gazo Denshi Gakkaishi(Journal of the Institute of Image Electronics  
Engineers of Japan), 1993, VOL.22,NO.5, PAGE.500-511, FIG.18, TBL.2,  
REF.9

JOURNAL NUMBER: S0815AAG ISSN NO: 0285-9831

UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 681.3:165

LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: In this paper, we present an **automatic defect inspection** algorithm for characters printed on chip resistors. Chip resistors are extremely small electronic parts used in small electronic devices. On the surface of the chip resistors, there are usually three printed characters representing electrical resistance. There are two problems to estimate the quality of character. The one is character's quality which is so poor, because they are extremely small, reaching the limit of printing technology. Another difficulty is that, at present, there is no standard of quality. To decrease production costs and ensure uniformity of quality, an **automatic quality inspection** system for the characters printed on such small chip resistors is urgently required. The proposed algorithm is a method using rules in which the subjective judgments of inspectors are reflected. The number of rules constructed for experiment is 154 and these **rules** are **separated** into two groups. One group contains the rules to estimate the quality of the individual character itself and the other is a group containing rules to evaluate similarity between different two characters. Using 4889 characters, 4860 for good quality and 29 for defective, the computer simulation has performed and the experiment shows 97.7% accuracy for fine characters and 100% accuracy for defective characters. From the experimental results, the prospects of using this method for quality inspection system can be seriously considered.  
(author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: resistor; printed image; **automatic inspection** system;  
product inspection; flaw inspection; character recognition; algorithm;  
printing quality

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: circuit component; parts; image; system; inspection;  
figure pattern recognition; pattern recognition; recognition; quality;  
property

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): JE07000S

23/5/33 (Item 1 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R) File 6:NTIS

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1822823 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A281 528/0

**Detailed Example of Using PIWG on the SUN Workstation and the DEC VAX**

## Computer

(Final rept. 6 Jun-18 Jun 93)

Davidson, S. A.

Wright Lab., Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.

Corp. Source Codes: 101228000; 422730

Report No.: WL-TR-94-1049

Dec 93 125p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9421

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NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A02

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: 2853; 01

This report is a laboratory user's guide for evaluating performance of ADA compilers using the Association of Computing Machinery's (ACM) Performance Issues Working Group (PIWG) benchmarking test suite. The report covers the August 1, 1990 version PIWG suite. Part 1 of the report presents a detailed step-by-step instruction for installing these tests on a SUN workstation using a UNIX operating system, and performing an evaluation of a SPARCAda compiler. Part 2 of the report covers installation and execution of costs on the Wright Laboratory WL/AAAF VAX/ 4000 cluster. Results include recommendations for future work: optimization for avionics' functions by identification, selection, and execution of test subsets appropriate to specific functions, such as navigation, weapon delivery, and electronic warfare; modification of UNIX script files so that execution is completely automatic; computation of averages and variabilities of test results; and adding graphics to show comparisons of various Ada compilers. Ada compilers, Software performance, Ada benchmark tests, PIWG Tests.

Descriptors: Compilers; \*Computer program **verification** ; \*Ada programming language; **Automatic** ; Computer program documentation; Computations; Costs; Electronic warfare; Graphics; Identification; Installation; **Instructions** ; Navigation; Optimization; **Organizations** ; Avionics; Selection; Test and evaluation; Weapon delivery; Computer applications; User manuals; Work stations; Computer files

Identifiers: PIWG(Performance Issues Working Group); NTISDODXA

Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

23/5/34 (Item 2 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R) File 6:NTIS

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0982229 NTIS Accession Number: DE82901242/XAB

**Universal MAP Code. (A 7-1/2-Minute Quadrangle Identification System)**

Weber, S. G. ; Gregory, R. P.

Tennessee Valley Authority, Norris. Div. of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife Development.

Corp. Source Codes: 021114001; 9508464

Report No.: TVA/PUB-82/2; TN-B-10

Aug 75 15p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8224; NSA0000

Portions of document are illegible.

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NTIS Prices: MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Topographic maps of the USGS 7-1/2-minute quadrangle series are indispensable tools in forestry and land **analysis**. Increasing use of **automatic** data processing techniques in the analysis of geographic data

produced a need for a computer compatible system of identifying, locating, and filing 7-1/2-minute quadrangle **maps**. The universal map **code** utilizes the geodetic coordinate system in which the surface of the earth is divided into one-degree cells. Each one-degree cell contains sixty-four 7-1/2-minute cells (quadrangle). This technical note explains the universal map code, the computer map file, and gives some specific uses of the system.

Descriptors: \*Maps; Classification; Display devices; Data acquisition systems

Identifiers: \*Automatic mapping; ERDA/990300; NTISDEP

Section Headings: 48I (Natural Resources and Earth Sciences--Cartography); 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

23/5/35 (Item 3 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0882642 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A095 562/5/XAB

**Hybrid Approaches and Industrial Applications of Pattern Recognition**

Fu, K. S. ; Kittler, J. ; Pau, L. F.

Purdue Univ., Lafayette, IN. School of Electrical Engineering.

Corp. Source Codes: 009058031; 292000

Report No.: TR-EE80-43

Oct 80 58p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8113

Prepared in cooperation with George Washington Univ., Washington, DC. French Scientific Mission.

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NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: N00014-79-C-0574

This report summarizes the major progress made during the support of NATO Research Grant 1639--On Hybrid Approaches to Pattern Recognition; **Automatic Inspection** by Lots in the Presence of Classification Errors; and Visual Screening of Integrated Circuits for Metallization Faults by Pattern Analysis Methods.

Descriptors: Pattern recognition; \*Inspection; \*Computer applications; Hybrid systems; Error analysis; Classification; Integrated circuits; Faults; Metallizing; Visual perception; Data bases; Matching; Decision making;

**Parsers**; Error correction **codes**; Bayes theorem; Syntax

Identifiers: NTISDODXA

Section Headings: 94B (Industrial and Mechanical Engineering--Quality Control and Reliability); 62F (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Pattern Recognition and Image Processing)

23/5/36 (Item 4 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0877803 NTIS Accession Number: AD-846 492/7/XAB

**Hardening Technology Studies - III. SHAPE-II Code - Shock Hydrodynamic and Plastic Elastic (A Series of FORTRAN IV and SLEUTH Codes)**

(Technical rept)

Brooks, N. B. ; Lansdale, R. L.

Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., Sunnyvale, CA.

Corp. Source Codes: 052873000; 210120

Report No.: LMSD-N-16-68-1; SAMSO-TR-68-69

31 Jan 68 192p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8111

Prepared in cooperation with Shock Hydrodynamics, Inc., Sherman Oaks,



Calif. See also AD-835 068L.

Distribution limitation now removed. Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A09/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: F04694-67-C-0020; AF-5710

This report describes the SHAPE-II (Shock Hydrodynamic and Plastic Elastic) computer code - a two-dimensional numerical technique that can be used for detailed **analysis** of **impulsive** loading problems. The program consists of two **separate codes**, EPIC (Extended Particle In Cell) and SHEP (Shock Hydrodynamic Elastic Plastic), joined by an overlay transformation. Either of the two codes can also be used **separately**. The SHAPE-II **Code** is a series of FORTRAN IV and SLEUTH Codes programmed for the UNIVAC 1108 computer. The mathematical formulations upon which the program is based, applicability and limitations, computational processes, variables, and transformations are discussed in this report. Two sample demonstration problems are also included with a program listing. (Author)

Descriptors: \*Shock waves; \*Computer programs; Impact shock; Mathematical models; Digital computers; Magnetic tape; Subroutines; Stresses; Strain(Mechanics); Pressure; Deformation; Temperature; Anisotropy; Elastic properties; Hypervelocity projectiles; Hydrodynamics; Interactions; Composite materials; Plastic properties; Numerical methods and procedures; Equations of state; Hardening

Identifiers: Epic code; Fortran 4 programming language; Impulse loading; Shape(Shock hydrodynamic and plastic elastic); NTISDODXD

Section Headings: 46B (Physics--Fluid Mechanics); 62A (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Hardware); 75GE (Missile Technology--General)

23/5/37 (Item 5 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0817909 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A082 847/5/XAB

**An Induction Theorem for Discovering Syntactic Translations**

(Technical rept)

Thrift, P. R.

Princeton Univ., NJ. Dept. of Statistics.

Corp. Source Codes: 009938093; 406873

Report No.: TR-160-SER-2

Jan 80 19p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8015

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NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: N00014-79-C-0322

Given an input-output sequence of syntactic translations of sentences generated by a deterministic finite state grammar  $G$  into  $\Sigma^*$ , a method is given for discovering the function which maps productions of  $G$  into  $\Sigma^*$  that gives rise to the observed translation. (Author)

Descriptors: Natural language; \* **Mapping** (Transformations); **Syntax**; Grammars; Input output processing; **Sequential** analysis; Automata; **Graphs**  
Identifiers: Trees(Mathematics); NTISDODXA

Section Headings: 92D (Behavior and Society--Education, Law, and Humanities)

23/5/38 (Item 6 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0569238 NTIS Accession Number: AD-908 424/5/XAB

**Compass Test Language (CTL) Syntax and Parser**

(Appendix to research study final rept)

Muntz, C. ; Karr, M. ; Loveman, D. ; Sattley, K. ; Warshall, S.

Massachusetts Computer Associates Inc Wakefield

Corp. Source Codes: 093745

Report No.: CADD-7301-2411; FA-N7000-9-73

Jan 73 102p

Journal Announcement: GRAI7622

Appendix to Rept. no. FA N7000-8-73, AD-908 412L.

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NTIS Prices: PC A06/MF A01

Contract No.: DAAA25-72-C-0492; DA-1-G-662601-AJ-29

This report presents a bounded context BNF version of the syntax of CTL (COMPASS Test Language) as processed by TWS (Translator Writer System). This report serves as an appendix to the MAIDS Technical Report, 'A Preliminary Design for a New Programming Language for Automatic Test Equipment', Letter Report N7000-8-73, Frankford Arsenal. TWS was used to analyze the grammar of CTL and demonstrated the facile parseability of the language.

Descriptors: \*Programming languages; \*Grammars; \*Computer programming; Maintenance; Computer programs; Syntax; Compilers; Digital computers; Computer logic; Automation; Test methods; Army equipment; Test equipment

Identifiers: Compass test language; Maids computer program; Maids(Multipurpose automatic inspection and diagnost); Multipurpose automatic inspection and diagnostic sys; Parsing; NTISDODXD

Section Headings: 62A (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Hardware); 92D (Behavior and Society--Education, Law, and Humanities)

23/5/39 (Item 7 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0501943 NTIS Accession Number: N75-21048/4/XAB

**An Error-Tolerant Top down Parser**

Kershaw, J.

Royal Radar Establishment, Malvern (England).

Report No.: RRE-779; BR42713

May 74 17p

Journal Announcement: GRAI7515; STAR1312

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NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

A method of improving the performance of the top down **parsers** generated by **Syntax** Improving Device or **Syntax Analyzer** Generator, by incorporating **automatic** error recovery, is described. The changes to the conventional parser are minor, and do not affect its performance significantly. Some preliminary results are given, showing the performance of the modified parser when applied to CORAL 66 and an assembly language. (Author)

Descriptors: \*Computer programs; \*Error analysis; \*Grammars; \*Languages; Algorithms; Assembler routines; Computer programming; Semantics; Syntax

Identifiers: NTISNASA

Section Headings: 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

23/5/40 (Item 8 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0097434 NTIS Accession Number: AD-621 311/XAB

**Parse: A System for Automatic Syntactic Analysis of English Text,  
Part II**

Robinson, J. ; Marks, S.

Rand Corp Santa Monica Calif

Corp. Source Codes: 8888888888

Report No.: RM-4654-PR PT. 2

Sep 65 2p

Journal Announcement: USGRDR6521

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NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01

Contract No.: AF49 638 700

A list is presented of the three major components of PARSE, a system for the **automatic syntactic analysis** of English sentences. It contains: (1) a glossary of the words used, grouped alphabetically by families; (2) a presentation of the words **organized** by the grammar **codes** devised for them; and (3) a listing of 26 words which, because of their excessive length, would not fit the format and had to be removed from the main body of the glossary. A final section lists errata. (Author)

Descriptors: Language; **Analysis ; Automatic ;** Programming(Computers); Programming language; Tables

Identifiers: English language; Grammar; Linguistics

23/5/41 (Item 9 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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0072104 NTIS Accession Number: PB-168 255/XAB

**Machine Language Translation Study**

(Quarterly progress rept. no. 8, 1 Feb-30 Apr 65)

Lehmann, W. P. ; Pendergraft, E. D.

Linguistics Research Center, Univ. of Texas, Austin.

Corp. Source Codes: 208250

Report No.: LRC-65; NSF-24

Apr 65 80p

Document Type: Translation

Journal Announcement: USGRDR6401

See also PB-167 491.

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NTIS Prices: PC A05/MF A01

Contract No.: NSF GN308

Generalized programming systems are now in operational use which (a) maintain large stores of linguistic corpora or descriptive data, (b) perform **automatic syntactic analysis**, synthesis or translation, (c) prepare concordances or linguistic statistics, (d) perform automatic classification, (e) perform coordinate and associative information retrieval, and (f) process informant data. The analysis and classification capabilities are being combined in a self-organizing linguistic system. Descriptive studies of several languages, notably English, German, Russian, Japanese and Spanish, are in progress. Work is continuing in classification theory and algorithms, with applications in time-shared associative retrieval and automatic linguistic classification. (Author)

Descriptors: Machine translation; \*Language; Scientific research; Programming(Computers); **Analysis ;** Information retrieval; Classification; **Automatic ;** Dictionaries

Identifiers: Linguistics; **Syntax ;** Self- **organizing** systems; Time sharing(Computers); Translations

Section Headings: 92D (Behavior and Society--Education, Law, and

Humanities); 62A (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Hardware); 95F (Biomedical Technology and Human Factors Engineering--Bionics and Artificial Intelligence)

23/5/42 (Item 1 from file: 99)  
DIALOG(R)File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs  
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1178094 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BAST94046711

**A new approach to constructing optimal block codes for runlength-limited channels**

Gu, Jian; Fuja, Thomas E  
IEEE Transactions on Information Theory v. 40 (May '94) p. 774-85  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature Article ISSN: 0018-9448 LANGUAGE: English  
RECORD STATUS: New record

ABSTRACT: A method for obtaining fixed-length block codes for (d,k)-constrained channels is presented. Many data communication and storage channels have inherent constraints on the kind of data that they can support. One of the most common constraints is a runlength constraint, which restricts the number of **consecutive** like-valued symbols that can be transmitted/stored and is normally specified in terms of a (d,k) constraint. Given a blocklength n and values of (d,k), the method produces a code with the highest possible rate among all such block codes, without using the usual iterative search. The approach employed, which is similar to Beenker and Immink's "Construction 2," shows that "Construction 2" is optimal for d = 1, but suboptimal for d>1. In addition, the structure of the **codes** allows **enumerative** coding methods to simplify encoding and decoding.

DESCRIPTORS: Block codes; Channel errors; Run length codes;

23/5/43 (Item 1 from file: 95)  
DIALOG(R)File 95:TEME-Technology & Management  
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00787724 I94055454352

**A preferential constraint satisfaction technique for natural language analysis**

(Ein Verfahren zur Analyse von natuerlicher Sprache mit Beschraenkungen und Vorzuegen)

Nagao, K  
Sony Comput. Sci. Lab. Inc., Tokyo, Japan  
IEICE Transactions on Information and Systems, vE77-D, n2, pp161-170, 1994  
Document type: journal article Language: English  
Record type: Abstract  
ISSN: 0916-8532

**ABSTRACT:**

We present a technique for the semantic analysis of sentences, including an ambiguity-packing method that generates a packed representation of individual syntactic and semantic structures. This representation is based on a dependency structure with constraints that must be satisfied in the **syntax-semantics mapping** phase. Complete **syntax-semantics mapping** is not performed until all ambiguities have been resolved, thus avoiding the combinatorial explosions that sometimes occur when unpacking locally packed ambiguities. A constraint satisfaction technique makes it possible to resolve ambiguities efficiently without unpacking. Disambiguation is the process of applying syntactic and semantic constraints to the possible candidate solutions (such as modifiees, cases, and word-senses) and removing unsatisfactory candidates. Since several candidates often remain after applying constraints, another kind of knowledge to enable selection of the most plausible candidate solution is required. We call this new knowledge a preference. Both constraints and preferences must be applied to coordination for disambiguation. Either of them alone is insufficient for the purpose, and the interactions between them are important. We also

present an algorithm for controlling the interaction between the constraints and the preferences in the disambiguation process. By allowing the preferences to control the application of the constraints, ambiguities can be efficiently resolved, thus avoiding combinatorial explosions.

DESCRIPTORS: NATURAL LANGUAGES; SPEECH **ANALYSIS** ; LANGUAGE RECOGNITION; **AUTOMATIC** SPEECH RECOGNITION; SEMANTICS; MAN MACHINE SYSTEMS; WORD--NATURAL LANGUAGE; TECHNICAL TERM; LANGUAGES; TERMINOLOGY; COMPUTATIONAL LINGUISTICS  
IDENTIFIERS: CONSTRAINT HANDLING; NATURAL LANGUAGE INTERFACES; PREFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT SATISFACTION TECHNIQUE; NATURAL LANGUAGE ANALYSIS; SEMANTIC ANALYSIS; AMBIGUITY PACKING METHOD; PACKED REPRESENTATION; SEMANTIC STRUCTURES; DEPENDENCY STRUCTURE; **SYNTAX** SEMANTICS **MAPPING** PHASE; LOCALLY PACKED AMBIGUITIES; CONSTRAINT SATISFACTION TECHNIQUE; SEMANTIC CONSTRAINTS; CANDIDATE SOLUTIONS; INTERACTION CONTROL; DISAMBIGUATION PROCESS; COMBINATORIAL EXPLOSIONS; DOPPELDEUTIGKEIT; Sprachanalyse; Doppeldeutigkeit; Semantik

**23/5/44** (Item 2 from file: 95)  
DIALOG(R) File 95:TEME-Technology & Management  
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00697609 E93083538026

**Move-to-end is best for double-linked lists**  
(Ueber Vorteile von Move-To-End bei doppelt verbundenen Listen)  
Estivill-Castro, V  
LANIA Xalapa, Mexico  
ICCI '92, 4th Int. Conf. on Computing and Inf., Toronto, CDN, May 28-30, 1992  
Document type: Conference paper Language: English  
Record type: Abstract  
ISBN: 0-8186-2812-X

ABSTRACT:  
Self-organizing lists and self-organizing trees are dynamic data structures that attempt to minimize the cost of dictionary operations by promoting high-frequency elements to easily accessible locations. In many applications of dictionaries the distribution that governs the operations is difficult to determine a priori or the probabilities fluctuate in time. However, self-organizing data structures adapt to the current distribution, take advantage of nonuniform access probabilities and profit from locality of reference. The simplest and most obvious structure for a dictionary is a sequential list. Researchers have devoted extensive efforts to the design and analysis of heuristic for self-organizing sequential lists. Move-to-Front is dynamically competitive even with respect to off- **line** heuristics for **sequential** lists. Moreover, when generalized to the environment of paging as the 'least recently used' rule, it results in an algorithm with a competitive factor that depends on the size of fast memory and no on-line algorithm has better performance. Also, Splay-trees have a self- **organizing** rule corresponding to a generalization of Move-to-Front, they are statically competitive and believed to be dynamically competitive with respect to binary trees. Move-to-End is the directed generalization to doubly-linked lists of Move-to-Front. Our results show that ME generalizes the competitiveness of Move-to-Front as much as it is possible for doubly-linked lists.

DESCRIPTORS: SELF ORGANIZATION; INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SYSTEMS; SEARCH ALGORITHM; DATA FORMAT; TIME BEHAVIOUR; LIST PROCESSING; DICTIONARY  
IDENTIFIERS: Listenverwaltung; Selbstorganisation

**23/5/45** (Item 3 from file: 95)  
DIALOG(R) File 95:TEME-Technology & Management  
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00553586 I91102349937

# **A Petri net-based distributed debugger**

(Ein verteiltes Testhilfeprogramm auf Petri-Netz-Basis)

Liu, A-C; Engberts, A

Dept. of Inf. Eng., Feng Chia Univ., Taichung, Taiwan

Proceedings. Fourteenth Annual International Computer Software and Applications Conference, 31 Oct.-2 Nov. 1990, Chicago, IL, USA1990

Document type: Conference paper Language: English

Record type: Abstract

ISBN: 0-8186-2054-4

## **ABSTRACT:**

A distributed debugger based on the Petri net model is designed and implemented. The major functions supported are distributed breakpoints, step-by-step execution, and replay. The debugger consists of a preprocessor which inserts control functions into the source **code**, and a **parser** which generates a Petri net model of the distributed program for graphical monitoring and program simulation. The debugger also interfaces with existing sequential program debuggers to provide access to variables. The superposition of the distributed debugger on top of a sequential program debugger makes it possible to decouple sequential programming from distributed program behavior.

**DESCRIPTORS:** TEST AID PROGRAM; ERROR FINDING; GRAPHIC PRESENTATION; PROGRAM FLOW; SYSTEM SIMULATION; DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING; PETRI NETS; PROGRAM DEBUGGING

**IDENTIFIERS:** PARSER; DISTRIBUTED DEBUGGER; PETRI NET MODEL; CONTROL FUNCTIONS; DISTRIBUTED PROGRAM; **GRAPHICAL** MONITORING; PROGRAM SIMULATION; **SEQUENTIAL** PROGRAM DEBUGGERS; verteilte DV; Testhilfeprogramm

**23/5/46 (Item 1 from file: 239)**

DIALOG(R) File 239:Mathsci

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02432518 MR 94e#03055

## **On the unity of logic.**

Fourth Asian Logic Conference (Tokyo, 1990).

Girard, Jean-Yves (Laboratoire de Mathematiques Discretes, Universite d'Aix-Marseille I (Universite de Provence), 13288 Marseille, France)

Corporate Source Codes: F-PROV-DM

Ann. Pure Appl. Logic

Annals of Pure and Applied Logic, 1993, 59, no. 3, 201--217.

ISSN: 0168-0072 CODEN: APALD7

Language: English Summary Language: English

Document Type: Journal

Journal Announcement: 9310

Subfile: MR (Mathematical Reviews) AMS

Abstract Length: LONG (39 lines)

This paper solves a problem posed earlier by its author [Math. Structures Comput. Sci. 1 (1991), no. 3, 255--296; MR 93e:03080], namely to display classical, intuitionistic and linear logic as fragments of a single system. He presents a sequent calculus LU with rules for the connectives of linear logic. Its principal novelties are the inclusion of weakening and contraction rules, and the division of both antecedent and succedent of a **sequent** into a **linear** and a classical part. Weakening and contraction apply only to formulas in the classical part. Each formula is assigned one of three ``polarities'' which determine the conditions under which it may be moved from the classical to the linear part on the same side of a sequent. This makes it possible to define the familiar connectives of classical and intuitionistic logic as hybrid combinations of linear ones. They are hybrids because a definition may split into cases according to the polarities of the formula(s) upon which the definiendum operates. The author prefers to add rules for these connectives to LU rather than deriving them. The result is a calculus of Byzantine complexity. There are, for example, nine **separate rules** for classical/intuitionistic disjunction (although each is a structural variant of one of the familiar left or right rules for this connective).

He goes on to define the classical, intuitionistic and linear formulas of the language, as well as an appropriate notion of sequent for each. Restricting the rules of LU to sequents of these respective kinds yields its classical, intuitionistic and linear fragments---into which the proofs of more familiar calculi for these logics can be translated. He then shows that if a classical, intuitionistic or **linear sequent** is provable at all in LU, then it has a proof within the corresponding fragment. The argument takes for granted a cut-elimination theorem for LU but is otherwise straightforward.

Reviewer's remarks: In view of the complexity of LU and the ad hoc appearance of some of its features, the unification of logical systems it achieves may be of only technical interest. The author makes some general remarks about logic and its history which seem to suggest that there is more to it than that, but the reviewer did not find them very helpful.

{For the entire collection see MR 93j:03003}.

Reviewer: Ungar, Anthony M. (Albany, NY)

Review Type: Signed review

Proceedings Reference: 93j#03003; 1 213 269

Descriptors: \*03F03 -Mathematical logic and foundations-Proof theory and constructive mathematics-Proof theory, general ; 03F05 -Mathematical logic and foundations-Proof theory and constructive mathematics-Cut-elimination and normal-form theorems

**23/5/47 (Item 2 from file: 239)**

DIALOG(R) File 239:Mathsci

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01464605 MR 57##4561

**International Computing Symposium 1977.**

Proceedings of the Fifth Symposium held in Liege, 4--7 April 1977.

Edited by E. Morlet and D. Ribbens.

Contributors: Morlet, E.; Ribbens, D.

Publ: North-Holland Publishing Co., Amsterdam-New York-Oxford, 1977, xi+613 pp. ISBN: 0-7204-0741-9

Price: Dfl. 120.00; \$52.25.

Language: English

Document Type: Book

Symposium: Computing;; Computing; Liege, 5th International (Liege, 1977) 1977

Subfile: MR (Mathematical Reviews) AMS

Abstract Length: LONG (58 lines)

From the editors' foreword: ``The present Symposium, whose motto is 'Computing's many facets', intends to cover the whole range of current developments in the fields of computing systems theory and usage, with an emphasis on new trends and applications. Therefore, interesting contributions from a variety of fields of specialization were included in the Symposium programme. The collection of papers is organized in three groups: invited papers, contributed papers (49 papers were selected by the Programme committee and the referees from over 100 submitted), as an innovation in ICS Conferences, three parallel tutorial sessions were organized on the first day in order to give the participants an opportunity to prepare themselves for the more specialized presentations. The volume contains most of the texts supporting these tutorials.''

Of the 63 papers in this collection, the following are of interest: Dines Bjorner, Programming languages: formal development of interpreters and compilers (pp. 1--21); Edsger W. Dijkstra, Programming: from craft to scientific discipline (pp. 23--30); Michael E. Senko, Conceptual schemas, abstract data structures, enterprise descriptions (pp. 85--102); D. Bert, Problem specification and algorithmic programming (pp. 111--117); Dennis de Champeaux, Solutions and their problems (pp. 119--127); G. De Michelis, G. A. Lanzarone and C. Simone, More flexible and powerful control constructs for structured programming (pp. 135--142); Eduard Mumprecht, The funnel, a new and practical presentation method for program building blocks (pp. 143--150); Andrew Arblaster, Some measures of information about program states (pp. 183--190); J. Y. Cotronis and P. E. Lauer, Verification of concurrent systems of processes (pp. 197--207); Otthein Herzog, **Automatic**

deadlock analysis of parallel programs (pp. 209--216); R. Devillers and G. Louchard, Using auxiliary variables in parallel programs verification (pp. 217--225); A. Celentano, Parsing languages described by syntax graphs (pp. 227--235); Arne Nilsson, The variance of conditional waiting time for the  $M/G/1$  queue (pp. 291--298); Guy Latouche, Optimal partitioning of a finite buffer between two pairs of producer-consumer (pp. 305--313); C. Glowacki, A closed form expression of the page fault rate for LRU paging algorithm in a Markovian reference model of program behavior (pp. 315--318); G. Bucci and S. Golinelli, A distributed strategy for resource allocation in information networks (pp. 345--356); Eero Peltola and Hannu Erkio, Balanced internal merge sorting (pp. 367--371); W. Janko, An insertion sort for uniformly distributed keys based on stopping theory (pp. 373--379); C. J. Hinde, Algorithms embedded in fuzzy sets (pp. 381--387); Paulo A. S. Veloso, Some bound on quasi-initialised finite automata (pp. 389--393); Vangalur S. Alagar and David K. Probst, Binomial-expansion algorithms for computing integer powers of sparse polynomials (pp. 395--402); Ernst Denert, Specification and design of dialogue systems with state diagrams (pp. 417--424); Gunter Schlageter, To the problem of record placement in inverted file systems (pp. 483--489); Mohammad Inam ul Haq, On safeguarding statistical disclosure by giving approximate answers to queries (pp. 491--495); Dines Bjorner, Programming languages: linguistics and semantics (pp. 511--536); C. B. Jones, Program specifications and formal development (pp. 537--553).

Reviewer: Editors

Review Type: Abstract

Descriptors: \*68-06 -Computer science (For papers involving machine computations and programs in a specific mathematical area, see Section --04 in that area)-Proceedings, conferences, collections, etc.

23/5/48 (Item 3 from file: 239)

DIALOG(R) File 239:Mathsci

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01446755 MR 56##5062

**Block and sliding-block source coding.**

Shields, Paul C.

Neuhoff, David L.

IEEE Trans. Information Theory

1977, 1T-23, no. 2, 211--215.

Language: English

Document Type: Journal

Subfile: MR (Mathematical Reviews) AMS

Abstract Length: LONG (41 lines)

Let  $\{X_n\}$  be a stationary and ergodic discrete-time source with finite alphabet  $\mathcal{A}$ . Let  $\hat{\mathcal{A}}$  be a finite reproduction alphabet and let  $d: \mathcal{A} \times \hat{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$  be a (nonnegative) distortion measure. A source block codebook  $\mathcal{C}$  of blocklength  $N$  is a collection of  $N$ -tuples  $\mathbf{a} = (a_0, \dots, a_{N-1}) \in \mathcal{A}^N$ . The rate  $R(\mathcal{C})$  of the codebook is  $N^{-1} \log_2 |\mathcal{C}|$ , where  $|\mathcal{C}|$  is the cardinality of  $\mathcal{C}$ . The source is block encoded via  $\mathcal{C}$  by mapping each consecutive non-overlapping  $N$ -tuple  $\mathbf{x} = (x_0, \dots, x_{N-1})$  into the codeword  $\mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}$  minimizing the distortion  $d(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} d(a_i, x_i)$ . The operational distortion-rate function  $\Delta_b(R)$  using block codes is the minimum achievable average distortion using block codes of rate less than  $R$ , that is,  $\Delta_b(R) = \inf \{ \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} d(a_i, x_i) : \mathbf{a} \in \mathcal{C}, R(\mathcal{C}) \leq R \}$ .

Alternatively, a sliding-block source code is a mapping  $f: \mathcal{A}^{\mathbb{Z}} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{A}}^{\mathbb{Z}}$  producing an encoded process  $\hat{X}_n = f(X_{n-N}, \dots, X_n, \dots, X_{n+N})$ . Here rate is measured by the entropy rate  $H(\hat{X})$  of the encoded process. The operational distortion-rate function  $\Delta_s(R)$  using sliding block codes is defined by  $\Delta_s(R) = \inf \{ \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} d(\hat{X}_i, X_i) : H(\hat{X}) \leq R \}$ , where the infimum is over all sliding-block codes with



$\Delta s(R)$  finite. D. S. Ornstein, the second author and the reviewer [Ann. Probability 3 (1975), no. 3, 478--491; MR 51\#12419] proved that  $\Delta s(R) = D s(R)$ , Shannon's distortion-rate function of the source  $\{x_n\}$  [see, e.g., T. Berger, Rate distortion theory, Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1971; MR 53\#12751], which in turn proves that  $\Delta s(R) = \Delta B(R)$ . Shields and Neuhoff here provide a direct demonstration that  $\Delta s(R) = \Delta B(R)$  by constructing good sliding-block codes from good block codes via a variant of the Rohlin-Kakutani theorem [see, e.g., the first author, The theory of Bernoulli shifts, Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1973; MR 56\#584] and good block codes from good sliding-block codes via the ergodic theorem.

Reviewer: Gray, Robert

Review Type: Signed review

Descriptors: \*94A15 -Information and communication, circuits-Communication, information-Information theory, general (See also 62B10)

23/5/49 (Item 4 from file: 239)

DIALOG(R) File 239:Mathsci

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01403350 MR 53\#7139

**Compiler construction for digital computers.**

Gries, David

Publ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York-London-Sydney, 1971, xiii+493 pp.

Language: English

Document Type: Book

Subfile: MR (Mathematical Reviews) AMS

Abstract Length: MEDIUM (14 lines)

From the author's preface: "This book is meant to serve two needs: it can be used as a self study and reference book for the professional programmer interested in or involved in compiler construction, and as a text in a one semester course in compiler writing. It is oriented towards so-called syntax-directed methods of compiling. In fact, over one third of the book is devoted to the subject of formal language theory and **automatic** syntax recognition. Syntax **analysis** is, however, only a small part of compiler construction, and I have included chapters on all the major topics---symbol table **organization**, error recovery, **code** generation, code optimization, etc. Several topics (e.g., conversion of constants, incremental compilers) have been omitted in order to keep the size of the book reasonable."

Reviewer: Editors

Review Type: Abstract

Descriptors: \*68A30 -Computer science (For papers involving machine computations and programs in a specific mathematical area, see Section --04 in that area)-Linguistics, formal languages ; 68A05 -Computer science (For papers involving machine computations and programs in a specific mathematical area, see Section --04 in that area)-Programming theory

Set	Items	Description
S1	27135	(AUTOMATIC? OR INSTINCTIVE? OR SPONTANEOUS? OR INVOLUNTARY? OR IMPULSIVE?) (3N) (ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT? OR INVESTIGATE? OR COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR VERIF?)
S2	6522207	PARSE? OR PARSING OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR MAPS OR BREAKOUT OR ENUMERAT? OR SEPARATE? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?
S3	3362769	SCRIPT? OR INSTRUCTION? OR RULE? OR SYNTAX OR CODE OR CODES
S4	1400885	SERIAL OR CONSECUTIVE OR SEQUENT? OR SUBSEQUENT? OR SUCCESSIONAL? OR SUCCESSIVE?
S5	2956918	PARALLEL? OR MATCH? OR EQUAL? OR CORRESPOND?
S6	13026922	GRAPH? OR VISUALIZATION? OR CHART? OR TABLE? OR TUPLE? OR - ROW? OR MATRIX OR MATRICES OR ARRAY? OR COLUMN? OR GRID? OR LINE? OR LABEL? OR VALUE? OR FAT OR MFAT OR NTFS OR VFAT
S7	376663	(SCRIPTING OR PROGRAM?) () LANGUAGE? OR (SPECIAL OR LIMIT?) (-) TASKS? OR PERL OR PRACTICAL() EXTRACTION() REPORT() LANGUAGE OR JAVA OR VASCRIPT OR JSCRIPT OR PSCRIPT
S8	42245	S2 (3N) S3
S9	34715	S4 (3N) S6
S10	31	S8 (S) S9
S11	19	S8 (S) S1
S12	10	S9 (S) S1
S13	0	S10 (S) S1
S14	558563	S5 (S) S6
S15	3003	S9 (S) S14
S16	3	S15 (S) S8
S17	2	S15 (S) S1
S18	60	S10 OR S11 OR S12 OR S16 OR S17
S19	52	S18 NOT PY>1999
S20	46	S19 NOT PD>19990113
S21	37	RD (unique items)
File	15:ABI/Inform(R)	1971-2002/Dec 24 (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning
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File	275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)	1983-2002/Dec 26 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
File	674:Computer News Fulltext	1989-2002/Dec W2 (c) 2002 IDG Communications
File	696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters	1995-2002/Dec 25 (c) 2002 The Dialog Corp.
File	98:General Sci Abs/Full-Text	1984-2002/Nov (c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co.
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File	47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)	1959-2002/Dec 19 (c) 2002 The Gale group
File	624:McGraw-Hill Publications	1985-2002/Dec 25 (c) 2002 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
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File	636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)	1987-2002/Dec 26 (c) 2002 The Gale Group
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File	484:Periodical Abs Plustext	1986-2002/Dec W4 (c) 2002 ProQuest
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File	613:PR Newswire	1999-2002/Dec 26 (c) 2002 PR Newswire Association Inc
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(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 141:Readers Guide 1983-2002/Nov

(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co

File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2002/Oct

(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co

21/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01384653 00-35640

**Moving design constraints through the design process: Reducing a 12-week long design by 75%**

Anonymous

Printed Circuit Design v14n3 PP: 31-33+ Mar 1997

ISSN: 1047-5567 JRNL CODE: PCC

WORD COUNT: 1884

...TEXT: setup and placement.

Based on the route review, constraint values and placement tweaks may be made and **subsequent** routes completed. On- **line** checks allow **verification** that both **automatic** and hand routes meet signal integrity rules. Differential traces may also be checked in a similar fashion...

21/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01311553 99-60949

**Chunking CBT**

Filipczak, Bob

Training v33n9 PP: 28 Sep 1996

ISSN: 0095-5892 JRNL CODE: TBI

WORD COUNT: 684

...TEXT: different mind-set to chunk training for network delivery, says Maillaird. Most CBT is developed in a **sequential**, **linear** fashion. But when chunks are linked by the hypertext built into home pages, she says, you have to think in a mind- **mapping** mode. **Instructional** designers must be able to anticipate all the different ways in which employees might wend their way...

21/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01243848 98-93243

**Regulating land use at sale: Public improvement from private investment**

Shoup, Donald C

Journal of the American Planning Association v62n3 PP: 354-372 Summer 1996

ISSN: 0194-4363 JRNL CODE: AIP

WORD COUNT: 12137

...TEXT: special obligations on properties that are sold, does regulation at sale treat similar properties differently, and deny **equal** protection of the law either to those who sell their property, or to the buyers? Other planning market **value** in the year it is sold, with **subsequent** increases in assessed **value** capped at 2 percent a year. Assessment at sale leads to different taxes for properties that are...

... hybrid of several existing interventions: retrofit-at-sale programs, special assessments, grandfather clauses, zoning codes, and building **codes**. Each of these **separately** is legal, so a new combination of them should also be legal. If a city has home...

21/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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01196863 98-46258

**Custody and settlement**

Anonymous

Euromoney The 1996 guide to Switzerland Supplement PP: 16-19 Mar 1996

ISSN: 0014-2433 JRNL CODE: ERM

WORD COUNT: 2651

...TEXT: on a rolling basis of trade date plus zero becomes a technical possibility. On the completion of **automatic** trade **matching** on EBS, settlement in SEGA takes place without **separate** settlement **instructions** from the respective EBS members. SEGA, the Swiss securities clearing corporation, was founded in 1970 as a...

21/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01117750 97-67144

**MCIF buyer's guide**

Anonymous

Credit Union Management v18n11 PP: 40-42 Nov 1995

ISSN: 0273-9267 JRNL CODE: CUM

WORD COUNT: 1745

...TEXT: meet credit union needs. System capabilities include individual and household analysis; profitability cross-sales and product penetration **analysis** ; **automatic** and custom reports, including breakouts by ZIP code, employer, age, length of membership and services used; results tracking for target marketing; address cleaning and geocoding for street mapping; area and site analysis using ZIP **code** and/or street **mapping** ; graphic presentation of results; and statistical analysis. System can create mailing labels and interface with word processing...

21/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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01017802 96-67195

**Detecting process drift with combinations of trend and zonal supplementary runs rules**

Divoky, James J; Taylor, Richard W

International Journal of Quality & Reliability Management v12n2 PP: 60-71 1995

ISSN: 0265-671X JRNL CODE: IJQ

WORD COUNT: 3712

...TEXT: decreasing.

Trend Rule 1 is equivalent to a rule stated as seven consecutive positive (negative) slopes when **successive** control **chart** points are connected by line segments. Nelson[8] and Ishikawa[9] have suggested that Trend Rule 1 ...

... with various combinations of rules C1-C4. Specifically, Davis and Woodall[7] investigated the effect of two **separate** trend **rules** (Trend Rule 1 shortened to five and six consecutive slopes) used in conjunction with C1-C4. Their results indicate...

21/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00897643 95-47035

Buy now, get paid back ... And sooner than you may think  
Minderman, Dean C  
Credit Union Management v17n8 PP: 30-36 Aug 1994  
ISSN: 0273-9267 JRNL CODE: CUM  
WORD COUNT: 4120

...TEXT: option also is available. System capabilities include individual and household analysis; profitability, cross-sales and product penetration **analysis** ; **automatic** and custom reports, including breakouts by ZIP code, employer, age, length of membership and services used; results tracking for target marketing; address cleaning and geocoding for street mapping; area and site analysis using ZIP **code** and/or street **mapping** ; graphic presentation of results; and statistical analysis. System can create mailing labels and interface with word processing...

21/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00715327 93-64548

**RANK: A new tool for analyzing search results on DIALOG**  
Snow, Bonnie  
Database v16n3 PP: 111-118 Jun 1993  
ISSN: 0162-4105 JRNL CODE: DTB  
WORD COUNT: 3026

...TEXT: recalculation must be completed before the user can request additional combinations. Because recalculation after combination affects RANKing, **lines** in **subsequent** displays are renumbered. Thus it is not advisable, in the previous example, for the user to "stack" **instructions** ( **separated** by semicolons) that lines 12 and 13 be combined after lines 10 and 11 (c;10-11...

21/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00607304 92-22407

**Recent Developments and Future Directions in Mathematical Programming**  
Johnson, Ellis L.; Nemhauser, George L.  
IBM Systems Journal v31n1 PP: 79-93 1992  
ISSN: 0018-8670 JRNL CODE: ISY  
WORD COUNT: 9356

...TEXT: about and understood their nonlinearities for a long time, but the predominant methodology still seems to be **sequential linear** programming. With the success of linear programming barrier methods, an increasing demand for nonlinear programming codes seems...

... one single methodology or one single structure for problems, a library approach seems necessary, perhaps with either **automatic** or interactive problem **analysis** . This need itself presents a considerable challenge.

Incorporation of integer variables into nonlinear programs is an even...

21/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00434140 89-05927

**Automated Inspection: Optimizing Its Location Is a Major Variable**  
Sawyer, William H.  
Production & Inventory Management v8n10 PP: 32-34 Oct 1988  
ISSN: 0032-9843 JRNL CODE: PIM

...ABSTRACT: automated inspection systems. With the new technology, flexible systems can be located almost anywhere along a production line for quality control and process control. Computerized inspection systems can be utilized in both **parallel** and **serial** production lines. The benefits of doing so at serial locations include: 1. simplified rejection procedures, 2. low capital expenditure, 3. high efficiency, and 4. finished product parameters that can be monitored and trended. With **parallel** locations, **automatic** inspection systems can be linked with a programmable controller to provide closed-loop process control. In addition, the...

21/3,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 15)  
DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)  
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00105900 79-20971

**Evaluating and Improving Recursive Descent Parsers**

Cohen, Jacques; Sitver, Robin; Auty, David

IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering vSE-5n5 PP: 472-480 Sept. 1979

ISSN: 0098-5589 JRNL CODE: ISO

...ABSTRACT: push, pop, transfer, etc. In many cases, the time formulas for recursive descent parsers may be generated **automatically** by a simple **inspection** of the **parser code**. These time formulas are instrumental in estimating the gains attained by various types of optimizations. Several optimizations...

21/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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02114404 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19931677 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Chips: Xicor announces industry's highest density secure smart card and secure memory chip. (Xicor X76F128 Secure SerialFlash flash memory and Xicor X76F128Y Secure SerialFlash smart card) (Product Announcement)**

EDGE, on & about AT&T, v12, p2(1)

Oct 20, 1997

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 1174 LINE COUNT: 00100

... chip both feature a dual-memory architecture which includes a 128-Kbit and a separate 512-bit **serial** EEPROM memory **array**. The 128-Kbit array is the main memory used to store the primary data, and the 512-bit array is an independent memory used to store auxiliary information such as serial numbers and ID **codes** **separate** from the primary data.

Five Way Security The chip and smart card use five different passwords to...

21/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
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01592100 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13705827 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Intel reveals Pentium implementation details; architectural enhancements remain shrouded by NDA. (Pentium microprocessor) (includes related article on superscalar instruction paring rules)**

Case, Brian

Microprocessor Report, v7, n4, p9(9)

March 29, 1993

ISSN: 0899-9341 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 6242 LINE COUNT: 00509

... parity, one bit per eight bytes of data and one bit per tag.

Of course, having a **separate instruction** cache improves **instruction** fetch efficiency because data and instruction accesses do not compete for a single cache resource, but Pentium...17 bytes to be fetched from the cache because a fetch can straddle the boundary between two **consecutive half-lines**. According to Intel's measurements, the split fetch capability improves Pentium performance by a few percent.  
Pentium...

21/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01585566 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13422048 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**The Windows Sources catalog. (catalog to software programs in nine categories) (Buyers Guide)**

Windows Sources, v1, n2, p499(16)

March, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 1065-9641 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 11554 LINE COUNT: 00996

... Requires: 2MB RAM, 800K hard disk space Multitasking language with Prolog-like backtracking and goal-seeking capabilities. **Organizes rules** and variables in contexts and **organizes** contexts hierarchically with **rule** and variable inheritance. Provides more than 200 Windows API functions. Includes long integer, floating-point, and bit operations math functions and vector and **matrix** functions. Supports strings, **serial** communications, DDE, and other windows applications. Error handling is programmable. Includes incremental compiler, source browser, and source...

21/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01556441 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14330164 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Graphic designs. (product development strategy at 3D graphics workstation vendor Silicon Graphics Inc.)**

Dudman, Jane

DEC User, p66(1)

Oct, 1992

ISSN: 0263-6530 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 759 LINE COUNT: 00056

...ABSTRACT: company was founded to produce systems that could manipulate 3D models in real time. SGI first made **graphics** terminals but **subsequently** introduced UNIX-based Iris workstations. Currently the firm produces a range of graphics workstations based on MIPS...

...computer processors. SGI also purchased MIPS while assuring a continuing supply of the MIPS processors to competitors, **separated** the 3D graphics **code** from the hardware in the Iris Indigo RISC PC systems and introduced the open systems-oriented Open...

21/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01537926 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12612976 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

**Pillar to offer Windows version of FYPlan budgeting package. (FYPlan financial software)**

Ferranti, Marc

PC Week, v9, n39, p35(1)

Sept 28, 1992



ISSN: 0740-1604      LANGUAGE: ENGLISH      RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 400      LINE COUNT: 00033

...ABSTRACT: analysis tool in an enterprise-wide financial planning milieu. Managers can roll individual plans into consolidated budgets **automatically** with **subsequent analyses** produced via **graphical** reporting tools. FYPlan includes three basic modules. The Mothership component allows system administrators to establish user-security...

21/3,K/17      (Item 6 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01447695      SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11200435      (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Compound document architecture in detail: creating revisable compound documents from diverse applications across the network. (includes related article on compound document architecture applications) (Cover Story)**  
Gumbel, Richard T.; Parodi, John H.  
DEC Professional, v10, n9, p52(6)  
Sept, 1991  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story      ISSN: 0744-9216      LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 3039      LINE COUNT: 00242

...      in subsequent operations on the aggregate.  
CDA access routines allocate and deallocate aggregates, store and fetch the **values** of aggregate items, **sequentially** read aggregates from and write aggregates to documents, and create and traverse aggregate sequences. Public interface files that are supplied by CDA Base Services define numeric equivalents for aggregate type codes, aggregate item **codes**, and aggregate value **enumerations**, together with documentation of the data type of each item.

During the reading of an input document...

21/3,K/18      (Item 7 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01356019      SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08328564      (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Optimizing compilers struggle to meet the challenge of silicon.**  
Williams, Tom  
Computer Design, v29, n7, p67(6)  
April 1, 1990  
ISSN: 0010-4566      LANGUAGE: ENGLISH      RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 4122      LINE COUNT: 00323

...      generated by individual source lines are being put in unpredictable places. A single high-level line of **code** can therefore be **mapped** to three or four addresses. Now when a programmer sets a breakpoint at that line that tells the debugger to stop, the source line in question could be only partially executed. And parts of **subsequent lines** may have already been executed. The programmer can't be sure where in the program he because  
...

21/3,K/19      (Item 8 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01251747      SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06833901      (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Data capture matches flash converter speeds.**  
Lechner, Alexander; Jessner, Hermann; Petschacher, Reinhard  
Electronic Design, v36, n8, p101(6)  
March 31, 1988  
ISSN: 0013-4872      LANGUAGE: ENGLISH      RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 3081 LINE COUNT: 00235

... hungry dedicated hardware.

Many DSP applications can collect data, store it, and perform the processing task in **subsequent** steps off- **line** . In such systems, the digital processing is unrelated to the timing of the data source and can be much slower (as with a system that **analyzes** the data of **automatic** testing equipment). If, however, the sequence of data acquisition and data processing repeats in an iterative way...

21/3,K/20 (Item 9 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01242182 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06566185 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Computerized reasoning. (Cover suite: expert systems )**  
Arcidiacono, Tom  
PC Tech Journal, v6, n5, p44(10)  
May, 1988  
ISSN: 0738-0194 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 6970 LINE COUNT: 00565

... and maintenance.

Rule-based systems have several limitations, however. They need repeatedly to search the rule base **sequentially** . Search efficiency decreases **linearly** with the number of rules. With larger rule bases, this search process becomes unacceptably slow for real-time interaction. Sequential search can be reduced or eliminated by incorporating search methods, such as **organizing rules** into a discrimination network, where selection of a rule limits subsequent search to a smaller set of...

21/3,K/21 (Item 10 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01228537 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06750462  
**SPSS-PC+ 3.0 drops copy protection. (product announcement)**  
Mace, Scott  
InfoWorld, v10, n43, p19(1)  
Oct 24, 1988  
DOCUMENT TYPE: product announcement ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE:  
ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

...ABSTRACT: Features of SPSS-PC+ 3.0 include: a file transposition facility, which lets users reorganize data for **analysis** ; a facility that **automatically** re-codes the **values** of variables into **consecutive** integers; and new statistical procedures, including an exploratory data analysis procedure that produces a variety of univariate...

21/3,K/22 (Item 11 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01212808 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 05158768 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**Kurzweil desktop scanner OCR breaks new ground. (Hardware Review) (Kurzweil Discover System) (evaluation)**  
Stanton, Tom  
PC Magazine, v6, n13, p33(2)  
July 21, 1987  
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH  
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT  
WORD COUNT: 914 LINE COUNT: 00069

... feature format, I defined a window for each column and saved the

settings for each column in **separate instruction** sets. To scan a page I loaded the instruction set for column 1 and scanned the page, then repeated the procedure for **subsequent columns**.

It gets a little more complicated if there is more than one story on a page, but...

21/3,K/23 (Item 12 from file: 275)  
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01204883 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06041883 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)  
**One chip MMU-cache gives boost to CPU hit rate.**  
LaRocca, Frank D.; Padnos, Steve; Hayes, Norm  
Electronic Design, v35, p115(4)  
Oct 15, 1987  
ISSN: 0013-4872 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT  
WORD COUNT: 2034 LINE COUNT: 00157

... can each access only half the total cache resource.

A variation of the splitting method is to **separate** the **instructions** and the data in the cache, instead of the kernel and user information. This technique works best when the application spends roughly **equal** amounts of time executing instructions and reading data, frequently switch-Such behavior occurs in applications where instructions lean heavily on looping and data stored in **sequential** structures such as **arrays** and **tables**. An example would be in **graphics**, where the data **arrays** and the instruction sequences are both long, complex, and interrelated. The method, however, would not suit a...

21/3,K/24 (Item 1 from file: 624)  
DIALOG(R)File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications  
(c) 2002 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.

0384444  
**Header Display, Program Reruns, Multiple-Volume Backups**  
Unix World May, 1992; Pg 105; Vol. IX, No. 5  
Journal Code: UNIX ISSN: 0739-5922  
Section Heading: Wizard's Grabbag  
Word Count: 2,629 \*Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9\*

BYLINE:  
Dr. Rebecca Thomas

TEXT:  
... line from the standard input into the Line variable. Presumably, this line contains a heading for the **subsequent** input. **Line** 15 resets IFS to the original value so that the remaining **code** will be **parsed** correctly. Line 16 uses the sed command with the l command to "fold" a header line with...

21/3,K/25 (Item 1 from file: 621)  
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01498052 Supplier Number: 47176539 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**LOW COST WINDOWS 95 EDA TOOL HELPS EXTEND MCU CAPABILITIES**  
News Release, pN/A  
March 3, 1997  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 1147

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
TEXT:

...logic and MCU program code. This process can add several days to the design cycle. PSDsoft Lite **verifies** the addresses **automatically** and quickly. Logic Design Entry - PSDsoft Lite uses PSDabel, WSI's own version of Data I/Q...

...to fit the design. Address mapping may be accomplished using a "direct" or "relative" mode. With direct **mapping**, the program **code** is **mapped** into the EPROM location that has been specified in the program **code** itself. Relative **mapping** allows the designer to manually specify file address start/stop values. The **code** is **mapped** at the file address at the beginning of the EPROM block. Once fitting is complete PSDsoft Lite...

21/3,K/26 (Item 2 from file: 621)  
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01438311 Supplier Number: 46795878 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**WINDOWS 95r-BASED EDA TOOLS HELP EXTEND MCU CAPABILITIES**  
News Release, pN/A  
Oct 14, 1996  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 1470

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
TEXT:  
...the logic and MCU program code. This process can add several days to the design cycle. PSDsoft **verifies** the addresses **automatically** and quickly. Logic Design Entry - PSDsoft 3.0 uses PSDabel, its own version of Data I/O Address mapping may be accomplished using a "direct" or "relative" mode. With direct **mapping**, the program **code** is **mapped** into the EPROM location that has been specified in the program **code** itself. Relative **mapping** allows the designer to manually specify file address start/stop values. The **code** is **mapped** at the file address at the beginning of the EPROM block. Once fitting is complete PSDsoft automatically...

21/3,K/27 (Item 1 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03738083 Supplier Number: 48083638 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**COMPULOGIC: Compulogic's DQM is music to AEI Rediffusion's ears**  
M2 Presswire, pN/A  
Oct 29, 1997  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newswire; Trade  
Word Count: 591

... proactive messaging package in the market. It can scan almost any database, checking the data against an **organisation** 's own business **rules** and e-mail the relevant user when it discovers any exception to these rules. Exceptions are **automatically** logged, enabling trend **analysis** of recurring problems. DQM is available direct from Compulogic or through its growing network of industry solution...

21/3,K/28 (Item 2 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03378800 Supplier Number: 46950710 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**COMPULOGIC: New British software house launches first standalone exception reporting package**  
M2 Presswire, pN/A  
Dec 6, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newswire; Trade  
Word Count: 602

... in large and medium sized organisations.

DQM can scan almost any database, checking the data against an organisation's own business rules and e-mailing the relevant user when it discovers any exception to these rules, such as a missed target, an unpaid bill, an unfulfilled order or an exceeded budget. Exceptions are automatically logged, enabling trend analysis of recurring problems.

DQM was designed to meet a demand which has been overlooked by the established...

21/3,K/29 (Item 3 from file: 636)  
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03012955 Supplier Number: 46147479 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**XEROX GOES FOR NEXT GENERATION' OF APPLE OCR**

Telecomworldwire, pN/A

Feb 14, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Newsletter; Trade  
Word Count: 342

... to create true to life' recognitions, output to HTML (for Internet frame design) and even replicate complicated tables for subsequent re-editing. Xerox is to continue its position of OEM licensing its OCR technologies for specific applications development. Crandall says that one particularly useful feature of the program is that it automatically examines the quality and format of a scanned page to determine whether it is a fax or dirty...

21/3,K/30 (Item 1 from file: 484)  
DIALOG(R)File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext  
(c) 2002 ProQuest. All rts. reserv.

03071986

**The Maya state: Centralized or segmentary?**

Fox, John W; Cook, Garrett W; Chase, Arlen F; Chase, Diane Z

Current Anthropology (GCAY), v37 n5, p795-830, p.36

Dec 1996

ISSN: 0011-3204 JOURNAL CODE: GCAY

DOCUMENT TYPE: Feature

LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

...ABSTRACT: argue from ethnography and ethnohistory that the Maya in highland Guatemala and in Yucatan/Belize employed flexible rules of segmentary lineage organization to construct successively larger layers of political amalgamation.

21/3,K/31 (Item 1 from file: 813)  
DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire  
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

0146423

LA026

**CONNAUGHT LABORATORIES WITHDRAWS VACCINE LOT NO. 8M91039**

DATE: February 27, 1989 20:33 EST WORD COUNT: 283

...investigation continues, a preliminary determination has been made that the four vials of Inflogen were retained in automatic examination equipment and were subsequently labeled as DTP.

Lot No. 8M91039 contained 45,909 vials, approximately 19,083 of which were shipped to...

**21/3,K/32 (Item 1 from file: 16)**  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03479957 Supplier Number: 44863468 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**GUIs propel task-aware debugging**  
Electronic Engineering Times, p55  
July 25, 1994  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 1408

... This environment should be able to handle a number of important functions:  
Treat a task as a **separate code** entity vying for system resources. In addition to debugging **sequential lines** of code, the developer must address the interactions between tasks and between a task and the real...

**21/3,K/33 (Item 2 from file: 16)**  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02425246 Supplier Number: 43193476 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)  
**Boffins give mills the edge**  
Paper, p15  
August, 1992  
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade  
Word Count: 243

... trim.  
A computer vision inspection and expert rule-based control system controls the refining process. Pulp is **automatically** sampled and **analysed**, and the refiner adjusted, to maintain fibre quality. The team has since extended the system to include a self-**organising** expert **rule** base that 'grows' algorithms on line to suit varying timber qualities. It has also introduced dynamic and...

**21/3,K/34 (Item 3 from file: 16)**  
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01335044 Supplier Number: 41574748  
**Pinellas Firm Lands Patent For Sophisticated Data Code**  
Tampa Bay Business Journal, p1  
Sept 29, 1990  
Language: English Record Type: Abstract  
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade

ABSTRACT:  
...characters of English, Kanji, Arabic, Chinese and other languages understood by computers. A conventional one-dimensional bar **code**, a **label** with **separate serial** number encoded in black and white bars, is a key to information stored in a computer. According...

**21/3,K/35 (Item 1 from file: 160)**  
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01124918

DEA (Moncalieri, Italy) has introduced a high accuracy 3D CNC measuring machine for **automatic inspection** of small parts. The IOTA 1102 point-to-point CNC is a low-cost microprocessor-based control that uses simplified procedures and intuitive **graphic** symbols on the control keyboard. It also features an automatic diagnostic system, full CNC capability and a **serial line** data link to a host computer. The company's BRAVO 1103, a high-speed measuring robot system, can meet high volume in- **line** inspection requirements. Its modular concept allows flexible and expandable multi-arm configurations that can be easily integrated...

... cells. Its PRAGMA A 3000 Assembling System incorporates one-to-four arms. A multiprocessor CNC system performs **parallel** arm cycle processing, sensor actions, input/output from dedicated tooling and control panel commands. Flexible assembly cells/ **lines** can be linked to computer-integrated production systems with these products.

...

21/3,K/36 (Item 2 from file: 160)  
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)  
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01012776

Implementation and Evaluation of a (b,k)-Adjacent Error-Correcting/Detectin  
g Scheme for Supercomputer Systems.  
IBM Journal of Research & Development March, 1984 p. 59-169

A coding scheme developed for supercomputer architecture and structure is described by J Arlat, Lab for **Automatics** and Systems **Analysis**, National Center for Scientific Research (Toulouse, France) and WC Carter, IBM Research Division (Yorktown Hgts, New York). The code is a shortened (b,k)-adjacent single-error-correcting double-error probablistic-detecting **code**. A system of **organization** was selected encompassing traditional features of memory data error protection while also providing for the detection of...

21/3,K/37 (Item 1 from file: 553)  
DIALOG(R)File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText  
(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co. All rts. reserv.

03324120 H.W. WILSON RECORD NUMBER: BWBA96074120 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

**Training on intranets: the hope and the hype.**

AUGMENTED TITLE: cover story

Filipczak, Bob

Training (Minneapolis, Minn.) v. 33 (Sept. 1996) p. 24-9+

LANGUAGE: English

WORD COUNT: 6519

(USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

TEXT:

... different mind-set to chunk training for network delivery, says Maillaird. Most CBT is developed in a **sequential**, **linear** fashion. But when chunks are linked by the hypertext built into home pages, she says, you have to think in a mind- **mapping** mode. **Instructional** designers must be able to anticipate all the different ways in which employees might wend their way...

Set	Items	Description
S1	236	(AUTOMATIC? OR INSTINCTIVE? OR SPONTANEOUS? OR INVOLUNTARY? OR IMPULSIVE?) (3N) (ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT? OR INVESTIGATE? OR COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR VERIF?)
S2	16740	PARSE? OR PARSING OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR MAPS OR BREAKOUT OR ENUMERAT? OR SEPARATE? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?
S3	15037	SCRIPT? OR INSTRUCTION? OR RULE? OR SYNTAX OR CODE OR CODES
S4	1430	SERIAL OR CONSECUTIVE OR SEQUENT? OR SUBSEQUENT? OR SUCCES- SIONAL? OR SUCCESSIVE?
S5	4290	PARALLEL? OR MATCH? OR EQUAL? OR CORRESPOND?
S6	33354	GRAPH? OR VISUALIZATION? OR CHART? OR TABLE? OR TUPLE? OR - ROW? OR MATRIX OR MATRICES OR ARRAY? OR COLUMN? OR GRID? OR L- INE? OR LABEL? OR VALUE? OR FAT OR MFAT OR NTFS OR VFAT
S7	8108	(SCRIPTING OR PROGRAM?) () LANGUAGE? OR (SPECIAL OR LIMIT?) (- ) TASKS? OR PERL OR PRACTICAL() EXTRACTION() REPORT() LANGUAGE OR JAVA OR VASCRIPIT OR JSCRIPT OR PSCRIPT
S8	2755	S2 AND S3
S9	138	S4 AND S5
S10	1806	S5 AND S6
S11	48	S9 AND S10
S12	14	S8 AND S1
S13	0	S11 AND S12
S14	14	S12 AND S2
S15	11	S11 AND S2
S16	25	S12 OR S14 OR S15
S17	24	S16 NOT PY>1999
S18	20	S17 NOT PD>19990113

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods. 82-2002/Nov

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18/5/1

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01794635 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: C++Test (794635)**

ParaSoft Corp (565644)  
2031 S Myrtle Ave  
Monrovia, CA 91016 United States  
TELEPHONE: (626) 305-0041

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

ParaSoft's C++Test is a unit tester and coverage analyzer that tests C and C++ classes, functions, and components. C++Test does not require developers to write test cases or stubs. Referencing industry standards, the program **automatically** performs static **analyses** on **code**. It also tests **code** construction and functionality, and it maintains **code** integrity. C++Test **parses code**; builds and exercises test harnesses; and provides developers with details on failed test cases. They can incorporate user-defined and automatically generated test cases. It can also generate stubs, suppress **code** elements, and perform module and automatic regression tests. C++Test exports results for use by development groups. It also prints coverage reports. The system enforces 300 standard coding **rules**, along with enterprise and individual coding conventions.

DESCRIPTORS: Components; Language Processors; Program Development; Quality Assurance; Software Testing

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles  
OPERATING SYSTEM: Linux; Windows; Windows NT/2000  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: C; C++  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro  
POTENTIAL USERS: C+ Programmers, Software Testing  
PRICE: Available upon request

TRAINING AVAILABLE: Technical support  
REVISION DATE: 020822

18/5/2

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01783218 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: ACID PRO 4.0 (783218)**

Sonic Foundry Inc (580309)  
1617 Sherman Ave  
Madison, WI 53704 United States  
TELEPHONE: (608) 256-3133

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

ACID PRO 4.0 is Sonic Foundry's loop-based music system. ACID (TM) PRO lets users mix the more than 400 included music loops with their own sound recordings. Users mix effects with the easy-to-use graphical interface. They can preview effects before saving them. ACID PRO **automatically matches** tempos and pitches. The package includes a suite of sound effects and the Sound Forge XP 4.5 sound editor. Specific features of ACID PRO

include: MIDI time **code** support; non-looping sound support; tempo **maps** ; unlimited undo/redo; adjustable stretching; time stretching algorithms; bouncing; Track-At-Once CD burning operation; unlimited tracks; snap-to-grid function; pan envelopes; effects envelopes; loop cloning; DirectX and VSTi plug-in support; localized (foreign language) versions; and output in WAV, WMA, AIF, RM or MP3 file formats.

DESCRIPTORS: Sound Processing; Music; Multimedia Clips; MIDI; Musicians; Performing Arts; Foreign Language Packages

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles  
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows; Windows NT/2000  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro  
POTENTIAL USERS: Musicians, Music Lovers  
PRICE: \$449.95 - list price; upgrade pricing available

OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Win 9x+ required  
SERVICES AVAILABLE: User groups; updates  
REVISION DATE: 021119

18/5/3

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01751651 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: SQL Impact 3.1c3 (751651)**

Quest Software Inc (511285)  
8001 Irvine Center Dr  
Irvine, CA 92618 United States  
TELEPHONE: (949) 754-8000

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

SQL Impact 3.1c3 provides accurate and **automatic analysis** for any proposed structural database changes. Its main features include: scanning of source **code** to **parse** and register SQL access pattern; precise pinpointing of all lines of affected source **code** ; documentation of interdependencies between the application and the database; detection of problematic or erroneous SQL; support for all of the most popular source **code** managers; and integration with Schema Manager and SQLab Tuner/Xpert.

DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; Configuration Management; Program Development; Language Processors

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles  
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows; Windows NT/2000  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Oracle; SQL  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro; Workstation  
POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry  
PRICE: Available upon request

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: User manuals  
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Technical support; Internet support  
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 32MB RAM; Oracle 7.1-8.0; Oracle SQL\*Net or Net 8; Win 9x+ required  
REVISION DATE: 990929

18/5/4

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01729698 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: ecWorkRouter 1.5 (729698)**

EC Cubed (646385)  
15 River Rd #310  
Wilton, CT 06897 United States  
TELEPHONE: (203) 761-3900

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

ecWorkRouter (TM) 1.5 is a member of the ecWorks product suite that provides business process definition, routing, and tracking capability to add workflow intelligence to any new or existing e-commerce application. A business process consists of a series of activities, transitions between activities, and business rules governing all processing. For example, in a requisition approval application, the process might start when a buyer creates a purchase order requisition. Each task in the flow becomes a prioritized activity, assigned to one or more participants. Assignments can be based on user name or role in the **organization**, e.g., Purchasing Manager. Activities in the workflow are work items, or tasks, for users to complete. Transitions, which are defined in order to link activities together, can evaluate business rules to control the process flow. The business rules apply logic to information stored in attribute objects, such as Purchase Order Amount or Bid Total. ecWorkRouter evaluates these rules at run time to determine the routing to the next activity, or activities, in the process. Business processes can be **graphically** modeled in the ecWorkRouter Administration Application Process Definition View or created through the application program interface (API). It can model any business process with **sequential**, conditional, **parallel**, and circular routing. ecWorkRouter provides the ability to create an **organizational** hierarchy to identify roles, managers, and subordinates (Relation rules). This information can be used by e-commerce applications to route items among members of the **organization**. For example, a purchase order can be routed from a Purchasing Agent to that person's manager, the Purchasing Supervisor, for final approval.

DESCRIPTORS: E-Commerce; Business Models; Workflow; Purchasing; Internet Marketing; Groupware

HARDWARE: UNIX; IBM PC & Compatibles  
OPERATING SYSTEM: UNIX; Windows NT/2000; Java  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Java  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mini; Micro; Workstation  
POTENTIAL USERS: Fortune 1000 Companies, Cross Industry  
DATE OF RELEASE: 04/98  
PRICE: Available upon request

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: User manuals; online documentation  
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Training; on-site training; technical support;  
Internet support; telephone support  
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Java Virtual Machine/OS required  
SERVICES AVAILABLE: Consulting; integration; updates  
REVISION DATE: 990706

18/5/5

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01678929 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: SurveySolutions for the Web 1.0 (678929)**

Perseus Development Corp (638137)

222 Forbes Rd #208  
Braintree, MA 02184 United States  
TELEPHONE: (781) 848-8100

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

SurveySolutions for the Web 1.0 provides users with information to improve customer satisfaction, identify new opportunities, measure consumer attitudes and address employee concerns. Users can: (1) create professional surveys quickly; (2) post them to the Web or distribute them via e-mail; (3) collect responses **automatically**; (4) **analyze** the results; and (5) produce effective and stylish presentations instantly. The questionnaires can be created and modified in a word processor without any **scripting**, programming or complicated dialogue boxes. The AutoDesign wizards and ResearchExpert guidelines help users, without survey experience, step through the process of creating professional questionnaires. Built-in summary statistics, cross-tabs, frequency reports and verbatim retrieval help analyze the survey results. The AutoPresent wizard is available to create professional presentations of the survey results. The surveys can be conducted to deliver market intelligence to **organizations**.

DESCRIPTORS: Internet Marketing; Market Research; Survey Research; Human Resource Management

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles  
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows; Windows NT/2000  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro  
POTENTIAL USERS: Web Masters, Marketing Managers, Education, Human Resources  
DATE OF RELEASE: 01/97  
PRICE: \$149 - electronic; \$179 - packaged; includes support

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: User manuals; online documentation  
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Internet support; technical support  
SERVICES AVAILABLE: Consulting  
REVISION DATE: 981124

18/5/6

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01474452 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: Tamaris C/S Purchase Order (PO) (474452)

Walker Interactive Systems Inc (435341)  
303 2nd St #3N  
San Francisco, CA 94107 United States  
TELEPHONE: (415) 495-8811

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

Tamaris C/S Purchase Order (PO) is a flexible purchasing, materials and accounting management solution. Users can centralize or decentralize the processing of requisitions, purchase orders, blanket orders and receipts according to an **organization**. It features online buyer tools and management information. The system supports very high transaction volumes and many concurrent users, management by exception, full-function vendor and material catalogs, including description and keyword search, vendor performance analysis, multiple account distribution per PO line, comment and standard **instruction** functionality, tax processing, tailorable

authorization processing for all purchasing documents, foreign currency management, online purchase order printing, and customizable EDI interface. It integrates with Tamaris C/S Accounts Payable (AP) to let the user create invoices from purchase orders **automatically** and help resolve **matching** problems online. It also integrates with Tamaris C/S General Ledger (GL) and Inventory Management (IM) solutions, including full function encumbrances support. Application extension capabilities let the user personalize the program. Its flexible desktop supports Web browser, Windows client/server and terminal interfaces. Options include Query & Reporting, Decision Support, Business Intelligence and Key Performance Indicator (KPI) capabilities.

DESCRIPTORS: Purchasing; Purchase Orders; Network Software; Client/server; Order Fulfillment

HARDWARE: IBM Mainframe; IBM PC & Compatibles

OPERATING SYSTEM: MVS/ESA; OS/390; CICS; DB2; VSAM; Windows NT/2000; Windows; MVS

PROGRAM LANGUAGES: COBOL; C; C++; Visual Basic

TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Micro

POTENTIAL USERS: Accounting Departments of Large Organizations, Cross Industry

PRICE: Available upon request

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Included with package

TRAINING AVAILABLE: Training

REVISION DATE: 980102

18/5/7

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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01200247 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: PCYACC 8.0 (200247)**

Abraxas Software Inc (461571)

4726 SE Division St

Portland, OR 97206 United States

TELEPHONE: (503) 232-0450

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

PCYACC 8.0 is a **parser** generator that produces syntactical **analyzers automatically** for language translators from high level descriptions of the languages. It accepts input and produces output. The input into the program is **syntax** specifications of the programming languages to be developed. **Syntax** specifications are written using a special purpose language which is referred to by PCYACC as the grammar description language. The output from the package is C implementations of corresponding language recognizers.

DESCRIPTORS: Program Development; **Code** Generators; Translators; Language Processors

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles; UNIX

OPERATING SYSTEM: DOS; OS/2; AIX; Windows NT/2000; UNIX

PROGRAM LANGUAGES: C

TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mini; Micro; Workstation

POTENTIAL USERS: Software Developers, Developers of Programming Language Software

PRICE: \$249 - personal; \$495 - professional DOS; \$995 - OS/2 and NT; \$1,995 - UNIX

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS: 1500

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: User manuals  
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: DOS - 512K; OS/2 - 2MB RAM required  
SERVICES AVAILABLE: Updates  
REVISION DATE: 990726

18/5/8

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01043508 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: e-Fulfillment Advantage 2.0 (043508)**

HighJump Software Inc (561363)  
6455 City West Pkwy  
Eden Prairie, MN 55344 United States  
TELEPHONE: (952) 947-4088

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

e-Fulfillment Advantage 2.0 from HighJump Software is a supply chain and warehouse management application suite for e-businesses. It is aimed at enabling businesses to fill orders quickly and accurately while offering consumers unrivaled customer service and minimizing fulfillment costs. Its Advantage Source module enables order **parsing**, allowing businesses to distribute orders across various suppliers. Its Advantage Dashboard module provides users with Web-based displays of their available inventory, order status, and employee productivity. Additionally, e-Fulfillment Advantage's Warehouse Advantage module automates the entire process of shipping orders from warehouses, with optimized inventory management and advanced wireless and bar **code** technologies. It integrates with e-business, ERP, and legacy systems and performs optimal order management, **automatically matching** orders to the best available warehouse. Additional features include personalized e-mail order confirmations and integration with storefront applications, eliminating the risk of human error caused by manual order re-entry.

DESCRIPTORS: Supply Chain Management; Manufacturing; E-Commerce;  
Distribution Management; Warehouse Management; Electronic Customer  
Service; Order Entry; Order Fulfillment

HARDWARE: Hardware Independent  
OPERATING SYSTEM: Open Systems  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro; Workstation  
POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry  
PRICE: Available upon request

REVISION DATE: 020101

18/5/9

DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01038873 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

**PRODUCT NAME: Orchestrate (038873)**

Ascential Software Corp (690422)  
50 Washington St  
Westboro, MA 01581 United States  
TELEPHONE: (508) 366-3888

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

Orchestrate from Torrent Systems is a tool for developing, deploying, and managing applications for analyzing online and offline data in order to discover and solve enterprisewide business problems. Orchestrate provides users from any industry with a library of components for building applications. Users simply select components and connect them **sequentially** to indicate the flow of data between application processes. They can build applications for deploying business processes such as data processing, Web clickstream processing, and analytical processes such as data and Web mining. Orchestrate enables **parallel** execution, allowing users to execute existing code in **parallel** without the need to rewrite critical systems. Additional functions include **sequential** debugging of **parallel** programs, configuration management, and consistency checking of metadata. Orchestrate works by **organizing** data into **parallel** Orchestrate datasets and storing each dataset's metadata in a record schema. After processing, Orchestrate translates data back into its original format and writes it back to the source. Users can integrate data from UNIX flat files, RDBMS **tables**, COBOL programs, SAS, and other third-party applications.

DESCRIPTORS: Debuggers; **Parallel** Processing; Program Development; Neural Networks; Artificial Intelligence

HARDWARE: UNIX; Teradata  
OPERATING SYSTEM: UNIX; Informix; DB2; Oracle  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: C++; COBOL; SAS  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mini; Micro; Workstation  
POTENTIAL USERS: Cross Industry  
PRICE: Available upon request

REVISION DATE: 020408

18/5/10

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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01002615 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: **Multimedia Recipe Workshop (002615)**

RecipesWineTravel.com (681571)  
4819 Cumberland Ave  
Chevy Chase, MD 20815 United States  
TELEPHONE: (301) 656-1029

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

RecipesWineTravel.com's Multimedia Recipe Workshop includes the 'Best-of-the-Web Cookbook.' Multimedia Recipe Workshop captures and **organizes** recipes from the Internet and other sources, simplifies meal planning and preparation, and includes over 500 recipes from the best food and cooking sites on the Web. Users can download recipes or enter recipes from magazines, newspapers, and their personal recipe collections. Multimedia Recipe Workshop **automatically** classifies them and **analyzes** their nutritional value. Users can resize the recipes, prepare shopping lists, and **organize** recipes into a single meal or a weekly meal plan. Users have asked for and received a feature that saves time adding recipes: the cook enters the name of the recipe, the ingredients, and the **instructions**, and the Classification Wizard automatically fills in the classification items, including preparation, cuisine, food group, meal, course, and temperature. The Nutrition Wizard calculates over 35 nutritional measures. The analysis is based on the most recent information

from the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A diabetic exchange plan is also provided. The included 'Best-of-the-Web Cookbook' contains over 500 recipes from some of the best food and cooking sites on the Internet, and each recipe has a link to its Web site. Users can import recipes in Meal-Master, Mastercook, Now You're Cooking, and other popular formats. Recipes can be typed in or scanned from newspapers, cookbooks, and clippings. Over 20 different classification criteria, 35 nutritional items, and lists of ingredients and **instructions** allow users to search for the perfect recipe, combining criteria as desired. Users can add their multimedia files to each recipe and display two recipes side-by-side on the screen to choose the best aspects of each to create a 'super-recipe.'

DESCRIPTORS: Recreation & Hobbies; Nutrition; Multimedia; Hybrid Media

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles  
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows  
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available  
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro  
POTENTIAL USERS: Cooks  
PRICE: \$29.95

REVISION DATE: 000000

18/5/11

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00106028 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Actuate Reporting System 3.0 (613941)

TITLE: Reports On A Web Server  
AUTHOR: Feibus, Andy  
SOURCE: Information Week, v661 p72(3) Dec 15, 1997  
ISSN: 8750-6874  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.informationweek.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

Actuate Software's Actuate Reporting System (ARS) 3.0, an object-oriented toolset, allows users to create and manage many reports. The user can publish the reports on a World Wide Web server in a system that provides secure access and scheduled report generation. ARS is made up of five parts, including the Developer Workbench for creating reports; a Report server for generating and distributing reports at a particular time; an end-user viewer; an Administration Desktop tool for managing the server; and a Web agent that allows access to the Report Server through a server from either Netscape Communications or Microsoft. Windows 95 and Windows NT 3.51 editions are available, but the developers' system should have no less than between 32MB and 48MB of RAM. The Developer Workbench supports creation of reports **organized** as a set of bands, and a band holds text, database fields, geometric shapes, **charts**, computed fields, and bitmaps. These items are **organized** according to the users' choices in viewing information in the reports. The report is **organized** as a hierarchical collection of sections. Special sections can be used, including group, **sequential**, **parallel**, and conditional sections. However, special sections must be created in the banded report design, which limits the ability to see the final format of the report without generating and viewing the report.

PRICE: \$5000

COMPANY NAME: Actuate Corp (618764)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts



DESCRIPTORS: Database Utilities; IBM PC & Compatibles; Information  
Retrieval; Program Development; Report Generators; Windows; Windows  
NT/2000

REVISION DATE: 20000930

18/5/12

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00105403 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Extensis Preflight Pro (673056)

TITLE: Extensis unveils Preflight Pro

AUTHOR: Ledet, Sterling

SOURCE: Electronic Publishing, v21 n9 p93(2) Sep 1997

ISSN: 1097-9190

HOME PAGE: <http://www.electronic-publishing.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Review

GRADE: A

Extensis' Extensis Preflight Pro revolutionizes the electronic prepress production industry's 'preflight' software market with features that create an electronic job jacket. A job includes a job ticket with output **instructions** and links to the computer files used in the job. Job output **instructions** are filled out by hand, so the software can **automatically compare** the job specifications, including number of colors and trim size, to settings in a QuarkXPress file. Different QuarkXPress files, and **separate** page ranges in QuarkXPress files, are configurable for different specifications. Therefore, Preflight Pro can process a job with a four-color cover and two-color inside. The job ticket has fields for complete information describing customer contacts, order information, delivery **instructions**, disk media, and special **instructions**. Preflight Pro's best advantage may be its ease of use, because each error is accompanied with pertinent **instructions** for fixing the aberration; this information is of use even to less experienced customer service reps who must explain problems to customers. A QuarkXtension, Pilot, is included that pops up a palette that traverses errors in the job and takes the operator to the problem itself. Profiles control reporting and inspection and can be configured to find up to 59 possible job problems in six categories.

PRICE: \$400

COMPANY NAME: Extensis Inc (593028)

SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts

DESCRIPTORS: Desktop Publishing Utilities; Graphic Arts; Page Composition;  
Printing & Graphic Arts; Production Control; QuarkXPress; WYSIWYG

REVISION DATE: 20020422

18/5/13

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00102949 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Jack Nicklaus Windows 95 (674249)

TITLE: Jack Nicklaus 4

AUTHOR: May, Scott

SOURCE: boot, v2 n6 p87(1) Jun 1997

ISSN: 1088-5439

HOME PAGE: <http://www.bootnet.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

Accolade's Jack Nicklaus 4, a golf simulation program, is probably the best package of its type, with stunning **graphics**, engaging activities, and a complete, high-quality course architecture that will please even the most experienced golfer. Many 18-hole golf courses are included, and four are modeled after actual courses, while Winding Springs was designed using JN4's course architect. As many as four players, either humans or computer-controlled avatars, can compete in eight game plays. Games include Best Score, **Match**, Stroke, Sudden Death, Skins, Bingo Bango Bongo, and Certified Game. Four multiplayer modes are provided: **Serial**, LAN, modem, and Internet play. Golf simulation users like realistic action, and JN4 provides it, especially because animation and sound substantially improve on Links LS. No polygon fills or simple Gouraud shading is used. Instead a proprietary height- **mapping** engine provides astoundingly realistic terrain, with objects such as trees and rocks digitized as 2D sprites, and bark and leaves MIP- **mapped** to scale. On four actual courses, aerial fly-bys permitted designers to find land elevations to within six-inches of sea level, one foot apart. The engine automatically reduces its **mapping** levels to six-foot intervals for terrain beyond the maximum drive. Therefore, screen redraws are almost instant on a Pentium 100.

PRICE: \$50

COMPANY NAME: Activision Inc (473103)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Output Samples Charts  
DESCRIPTORS: IBM PC & Compatibles; Recreation & Hobbies; Simulation;  
Sports; Windows  
REVISION DATE: 20010930

18/5/14

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00099105 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: CyberCrafts:Digital Lab (648221)

TITLE: Digital Lab Puts a New Spin On the Electronic Hobby Kit  
AUTHOR: English, Dave  
SOURCE: Computer Shopper, v17 n1 p282(1) Jan 1997  
ISSN: 0886-0556  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.computershopper.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

Philips Media's CyberCrafts:Digital Lab is a do-it-yourself hardware/software package that **matches** a working electronic kit with an instructional, hybrid Macintosh/PC CD-ROM. The user begins by setting up the included workbench, which requires assembling components, routing wires, and **organizing** various provided parts. About an hour is required to insert about 100 parts into the prefabricated cardboard box provided. Then the CD-ROM steps the user through 12 activities, including Random Number Generator, Light Sequencer, Digital Timer, Reaction Timer, and Cool Siren & Flashing Lights. As with the printed instructions provided by non-PC kits, on-screen instructions guide the user **sequentially** through the complete project. For instance, an off-screen narrator says, 'Connect 82 to 84,' and the screen shows the connection between two print connectors with the proper wire. When the wire is connected, the user can click the 'Did That' button and go to the next step. The process is easier than following a paper-based manual because users will not lose their place, and

the current connection flashes on the screen. The 12 projects are **labeled** according to level of difficulty, but there is not a great deal of difference between any of them. CyberCrafts: Digital Labs is recommended as an excellent choice for the hobbyist who wants to experiment with electronics.

COMPANY NAME: Philips Media (621404)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts  
DESCRIPTORS: Apple Macintosh; CD-ROMs; E-Learning; Electrical Engineering;  
IBM PC & Compatibles; MacOS; Recreation & Hobbies; Training; Wiring  
REVISION DATE: 20010630

18/5/15

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00098954 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Cayenne 2000 1.1.4 (636258); Intersolv Manage2000  
(647489)

TITLE: Year 2000: 2000 Ways to Fix a Legacy  
AUTHOR: Whipple, Larry C  
SOURCE: Data Based Advisor, v14 n12 p54(4) Dec 1996  
ISSN: 0740-5200  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.advisor.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

Cayenne Software's Cayenne 2000 1.1.4 and Intersolv's Intersolv Manage2000 are two software products that address the Year 2000 problem. Such tools can be either date libraries, Year 2000 conversion management software, or automated **code** update software; some products combine two or more of these function sets. Cayenne 2000 1.1.4 is easy-to-use with an uncluttered interface, is low priced, and automatically changes source **code**. However, it cannot handle copybooks **separately**, and cannot limit which of found changes should be applied. In addition, it provides no **organization**-wide analysis, and all analysis is at the application level. Cayenne includes **code** management and update functions, and it can **automatically analyze** and update COBOL applications to support Year 2000 changes. Manage2000 is a much more complex and powerful product, with versatile research functions, comprehensive **code** management, and excellent reporting. It can also be much more expensive than Cayenne, but is still a good value for **organizations** with many legacy COBOL systems to be supported. It is also a good choice for those moving to client/server environments. Modules included are Maintenance Workbench (MWB) and PVCS change management series, and ServiceDirect consulting services are also included. Application Query is the core utility in MWB because developers use it to do most of the research, access to services, online documentation, and MWB report usage required.

COMPANY NAME: Sterling Software Inc (634212); MERANT (683604)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: COBOL; Database Management; File Conversion; Language  
Processors; Program Development; Project Management; Software Version  
Control; Y2K  
REVISION DATE: 20021130

18/5/16

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00088861 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: FontMinder 3.0 Windows 95 (437344); MasterJuggler 1.90 (208906); Suitcase 3 2.14 Macintosh (214523); TypeBook 4.02 Macintosh (563897)

TITLE: Take the Weight Off  
AUTHOR: Felici, James  
SOURCE: Publish, v11 n1 p60(6) Jan 1996  
ISSN: 0897-6007  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.publish.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

A collection of font **organizers** for the PC and Macintosh are presented in multiple review. FontMinder 3.0 from Ares Software receives extensive praise. This comprehensive font management package supports 32-bit Windows 95 operations. TypeBook 4.02 from Rascal Software is a limited, although handy, application for printing type samples on the Macintosh. Master Juggler 1.9 and Suitcase 2.14 are **equally** competent applications for creating and defining (mix-and-**match**) font sets. Impossible Software's TypeTamer 1.0.6 allows the user to modify and categorize fonts for **subsequent** access via a menu based on visual and/or functional characteristics.

COMPANY NAME: Adobe Systems Inc (394173); Alsoft Inc (448869); Symantec Corp (386251); Rascal Software (605191)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts  
DESCRIPTORS: Apple Macintosh; Desktop Publishing Utilities; Font Editing; Fonts; **Graphics** Tools; IBM PC & Compatibles; MacOS; Windows  
REVISION DATE: 20010730

18/5/17  
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00087335 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Source Insight (596761)

TITLE: Built-in is not always better  
AUTHOR: Coffee, Peter  
SOURCE: PC Week, v13 n3 p72(1) Jan 22, 1996  
ISSN: 0740-1604

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: A

Source Dynamics' Source Insight, a source **code** editing system, has **automatic** symbol **analysis** and excellent **syntax** awareness. The coding assistant helps developers before **code** is compiled for faster development. During tests, the product was a productive choice when compared with integrated development environments. Its facilities include automatic declaration of a function and parameters/types when a function name is typing during coding. The ability to review all locations where a function was called is also useful. Source Insight creates a persistent search result set as hypertext links that are flagged as double-arrowhead symbols shown in the editing window's margin. The Context window automatically shows related information as the developer moves among tasks, and symbols can be located quickly, regardless of file **organization**, for better team collaboration.

PRICE: \$250

COMPANY NAME: Source Dynamics Inc (615277)  
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts  
DESCRIPTORS: Documentation Aids; IBM PC & Compatibles; Language Processors  
; Program Development; Text Editors  
REVISION DATE: 19960530

18/5/18

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00077007 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: DEMAID--A Design Manager's Aid for Intelligent  
Decomposition (402052)

TITLE: Program Helps Decompose Complex Design Systems  
AUTHOR: Staff  
SOURCE: NASA Tech Briefs, v19 n3 p26(2) Mar 1995  
ISSN: 0145-319X  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.nasatech.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis  
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

A Design Manager's Aid for Intelligent Decomposition (DEMAID) is a knowledge-based system for **sequential** ordering of modules, and identifying multilevel structures for design problems. The system, developed at Langley Research Center and available from COSMIC, displays modules in an NxN **matrix**. Decomposing a complex design system into **separate** subsystems relies heavily on the design manager's own judgment. The software can reorder and group modules based on links between the modules, which assists the manager in making the decomposition decisions early in the cycle. If circuits on the same level of a multilevel structure are executed in **parallel**, a substantial time savings can be achieved. DeMAID will estimate time savings based on number of available processors. The software, besides decomposing the system, will also analyze dependencies with independent variables and dependent functions, and generate a dependency **matrix** to show the relationships.

COMPANY NAME: Open Channel Foundation (714965)  
DESCRIPTORS: CAD; CAD CAM; CAE; Circuit Design; Electrical Engineering  
REVISION DATE: 20020422

18/5/19

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.  
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00074752 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: TruMatch Swatch Printer Windows (551406)

TITLE: Color Your World: TruMatch Prints Color Swatches for Reference  
AUTHOR: Glinert, Susan  
SOURCE: Computer Shopper, v15 n2 p494(1) Feb 1995  
ISSN: 0886-0556  
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.computershopper.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review  
REVIEW TYPE: Review  
GRADE: B

TruMatch SwatchPrinter is a color- **matching** utility for Windows 3.1 or higher, based on a color swatchbook of 2,000 colors. 40 variations comprise each hue, and the colors are **organized** for easy reference according to

intensity and brightness. The SwatchPrinter software is a small (500K) module for printing these color **charts** for **subsequent matching**. SwatchPrinter does not feature a calibration function, so output may vary between printer models. Regardless, SwatchPrinter is handy for users of the TruMatch standard. The program may be run from a floppy diskette when necessary. A color-finder Fanguide is included with the software.

PRICE: \$48

COMPANY NAME: TruMatch Inc (564044)

SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts

DESCRIPTORS: Color **Matching** ; **Graphics** Tools; IBM PC & Compatibles; Windows

REVISION DATE: 19981030

18/5/20

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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00064207 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: InConcert (659002)

TITLE: InConcert Answers Work-Flow Problems for Unix Integrators

AUTHOR: Chan, Stephan M

SOURCE: Federal Computer Week, v8 n9 p34(1) Apr 25, 1994

ISSN: 0893-052X

HOME PAGE: <http://www.fcw.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review

REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

XSoft, a division of Xerox, recently announced InConcert, an application that lets corporations, **value**-added resellers, and systems integrators design and build vertical and horizontal programs that solve problems associated with scheduling, budget adherence, and document and information management within **organizations**. The client/server-based package provides a scalable, interoperable, portable work-flow management architecture that can work with existing applications, including word processors, spreadsheets, and calendars. It runs under Windows 3.1, as well as on IBM RS/6000s running AIX and Sun Microsystems SPARCstations running OpenLook or Motif. Specifically, InConcert models people, procedures, information, and documents using critical path planning methods to establish relationships and dependencies, allowing for **serial** and **parallel** actions. Microsoft's Visual Basic, C, or C++ languages can be used to develop client/server applications.

COMPANY NAME: TIBCO Software Inc (620777)

DESCRIPTORS: AIX; Client/server; Critical Path Management; Government; Groupware; IBM PC & Compatibles; IBM RS/6000; Motif; Network Software; Program Development; Project Management; Sun; Visual Basic; Windows; Workflow

REVISION DATE: 20021125

Set	Items	Description
S1	9844	(AUTOMATIC? OR INSTINCTIVE? OR SPONTANEOUS? OR INVOLUNTARY? OR IMPULSIVE?) (3N) (ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR EXAMIN? OR INSPECT? OR INVESTIGATE? OR COMPAR? OR MATCH? OR VERIF?)
S2	994012	PARSE? OR PARSING OR MAPPING OR MAPPED OR MAPS OR BREAKOUT OR ENUMERAT? OR SEPARATE? OR ORGANIZ? OR ORGANIS?
S3	302149	SCRIPT? OR INSTRUCTION? OR RULE? OR SYNTAX OR CODE OR CODES
S4	639244	SERIAL OR CONSECUTIVE OR SEQUENT? OR SUBSEQUENT? OR SUCCESSIONAL? OR SUCCESSIVE?
S5	1090266	PARALLEL? OR MATCH? OR EQUAL? OR CORRESPOND?
S6	1121209	GRAPH? OR VISUALIZATION? OR CHART? OR TABLE? OR TUPLE? OR - ROW? OR MATRIX OR MATRICES OR ARRAY? OR COLUMN? OR GRID? OR LINE? OR LABEL? OR VALUE? OR FAT OR MFAT OR NTFS OR VFAT
S7	14328	(SCRIPTING OR PROGRAM?) () LANGUAGE? OR (SPECIAL OR LIMIT?) (-) TASKS? OR PERL OR PRACTICAL() EXTRACTION() REPORT() LANGUAGE OR JAVA OR VASCRIPT OR JSCRIPT OR PSCRIPT
S8	11336	S2 (3N) S3
S9	54991	S4 (3N) S6
S10	346	S8 (S) S7
S11	47	S8 (S) S1
S12	14	S10 (S) S9
S13	483009	S5 (S) S6
S14	16719	S9 (S) S13
S15	53	S14 (S) S1
S16	43	S14 (S) S7
S17	135	S11 OR S12 OR S15 OR S16
S18	76	S17 AND IC=G06F?
S19	37	S18 AND IC=(G06F-007? OR G06F-015? OR G06F-017?)
S20	37	IDPAT (sorted in duplicate/non-duplicate order)
S21	37	IDPAT (primary/non-duplicate records only)

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Dec W02  
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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2002/UB=20021219,UT=20021212  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio

21/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01033892

Method for transforming failure transitions of the finite-state machine  
into a succes transitions

Verfahren zur Übersetzung von Fehltransitionen eines endlichen Automaten in  
eine Erfolgstransition

Methode pour transformer les transitions d'echec d'une machine a etat fini  
en transition de succes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (1855501), 1006, Oaza Kadoma,  
Kadoma-shi Osaka, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Kanno, Yuji, L 1-19-504, Oooka 1-chome Minami-ku, Yokohama, 232-0061,  
(JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dempster, Benjamin John Naftel (62251), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House,  
2 Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 918267 A2 990526 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99200172 941028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 93272304 931029

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 651304 (EP 943079640)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G05B-019/045; G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/50 ;  
G06K-009/68; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 918267 A2

A constructing method of a finite state machine with failure  
transitions FFM is disclosed. The machine FFM is constructed from a  
nondeterministic finite-state machine and a string of external inputs.  
States <p,q> in the machine FFM is formed of a state set q included in  
the nondeterministic finite-state machine and a set p defined as a subset  
of the state set q, and the number of states <p,q> is finite. Also, an  
external input c takes the machine FFM from a current state s to a next  
state g(s,c) and an output (mu)(s) is output from the next state g(s,c)  
in cases where a value g(s,c) of a success function g is defined, and an  
external input c takes the machine FFM from the current state s to a  
state g(f(f(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)f(s)(center dot)(center  
dot)(center dot))) determined by repeatedly calculating a value f(s) of a  
failure function f until a value g(f(f(center dot)(center dot)(center  
dot)f(s)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot))) defined is found out in  
cases where the value g(s,c) of the success function g is not defined.  
Because all of transitions from the current state s for all external  
inputs c are not defined by the success function g, a storage capacity  
for storing the machine FFM is considerably reduced.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 211

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990526 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 990526 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:  
990204

Change: 990818 A2 Inventor information changed: 19990702

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9921	924
SPEC A	(English)	9921	25945
Total word count - document A			26869
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			26869

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/00 ...



... G06F-017/50 ...  
... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION indicating a configuration of a conventional automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 1, a conventional **automatic product inspection** system 11 comprises a first sensor 12 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed on a conveyer every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a second sensor 13 for detecting one of second features of the product every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 for producing pieces of...

...not shown), a control unit 15 composed of an electronic circuit for producing pieces of control data **corresponding** to a final state of the deterministic Moore machine which is determined according to the DMO data produced in the deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 and the **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 12, 13 as a finite input set, and a sealing...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO according to the first embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 13C, an **automatic product inspection** system 21 comprises a first sensor 22 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed...

...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO which is determined according to the FMO data and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of inputs, and a marking...to the first transforming method in the automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 20, an **automatic product inspection** system 41 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the... transformed according to the modified transforming method described in Fig. 24A.

As shown in Fig. 25, an **automatic product inspection** system 71 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...

21/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01031740

Constructing method of pattern-matching machine performing transitions according to a partial type of success function and a failure function  
Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Mustervergleichsmaschine zum Ausführen von Transitionen entsprechend einer Kombination von Erfolgssfunktionen und Fehlfunktionen

Methode de realisation d'une machine de comparaison de formes executant des transitions selon un type partiel de fonction de succes et de fonction d'echec

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (1855501), 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi Osaka, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Kanno, Yuji, 8-6-302, Oomori Nishi 3-chome, Oota-ku, Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dempster, Benjamin John Naftel et al (62251), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House, 2 Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 917032 A2 990519 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99100408 941028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 93272304 931029

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 651304 (EP 943079640)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G05B-019/045; **G06F-007/00** ; **G06F-017/50** ;  
G06K-009/68; **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT EP 917032 A2

A constructing method of a finite state machine with failure transitions FFM is disclosed. The machine FFM is constructed from a nondeterministic finite-state machine and a string of external inputs. States <p> in the machine FFM is formed of a state set q included in the nondeterministic finite-state machine and a set p defined as a subset of the state set q, and the number of states <p> is finite. Also, an external input c takes the machine FFM from a current state s to a next state g(s,c) and an output (mu)(s) is output from the next state g(s,c) in cases where a value g(s,c) of a success function g is defined, and an external input c takes the machine FFM from the current state s to a state g(f(f(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)f(s)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot))) determined by repeatedly calculating a value f(s) of a failure function f until a value g(f(f(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)f(s)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot)(center dot))) defined is found out in cases where the value g(s,c) of the success function g is not defined. Because all of transitions from the current state s for all external inputs c are not defined by the success function g, a storage capacity for storing the machine FFM is considerably reduced.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 211

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990519 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 990519 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:  
990204

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9920	2472
SPEC A	(English)	9920	28333
Total word count - document A			30805
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			30805

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-007/00** ...

... **G06F-017/50** ...

... **G06F-017/30**

...SPECIFICATION indicating a configuration of a conventional automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 1, a conventional **automatic product inspection** system 11 comprises a first sensor 12 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed on a conveyer every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a second sensor 13 for detecting one of second features of the product every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 for producing pieces of...

...not shown), a control unit 15 composed of an electronic circuit for producing pieces of control data **corresponding** to a final state of the deterministic Moore machine which is determined according to the DM0 data produced in the deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 and the **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 12, 13 as a finite input set, and a sealing...Moore machine with failure transitions FM0 according to the first embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 13C. an **automatic product inspection** system 21 comprises a first sensor 22 for detecting one of first features of a

product conveyed machine with failure transitions FMO which is determined according to the FMO data and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of inputs, and a marking...to the first transforming method in the automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 20, an **automatic product inspection** system 41 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...

...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...transformed according to the modified transforming method described in Fig. 24A.

As shown in Fig. 25, an **automatic product inspection** system 71 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...

...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...

21/5,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01031739

**Method for transforming failure transitions of the pattern-matching machine into a success transition**

**Verfahren zur Übersetzung von Fehltransitionen einer Mustervergleichsmaschine in eine Erfolgstransition**

**Methode pour transformer les transitions d'echec de la machine de comparaison de formes en transition de succes**

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (1855501), 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi Osaka, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Kanno, Yuji, 8-6-302, Oomori Nishi 3-chome, Oota-ku, Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dempster, Benjamin John Naftel et al (62251), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House, 2 Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 917031 A2 990519 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99100407 941028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 93272304 931029

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 651304 (EP 943079640)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G05B-019/045; **G06F-007/00** ; **G06F-017/50** ; G06K-009/68; **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT EP 917031 A2

A constructing method of a finite state machine with failure transitions FFM is disclosed. The machine FFM is constructed from a nondeterministic finite-state machine and a string of external inputs. States  $\{p, q\}$  in the machine FFM is formed of a state set  $q$  included in the nondeterministic finite-state machine and a set  $p$  defined as a subset of the state set  $q$ , and the number of states  $\{p, q\}$  is finite. Also, an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from a current state  $s$  to a next state  $g(s, c)$  and an output  $(\mu)(s)$  is output from the next state  $g(s, c)$  in cases where a value  $g(s, c)$  of a success function  $g$  is defined, and an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from the current state  $s$  to a state  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})))$  determined by repeatedly calculating a value  $f(s)$  of a failure function  $f$  until a value  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})))$

dot)(center dot))) defined is found out in cases where the value g(s,c) of the success function g is not defined. Because all of transitions from the current state s for all external inputs c are not defined by the success function g, a storage capacity for storing the machine FFM is considerably reduced.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 211

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990519 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 990519 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:  
990204

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9920	1066
SPEC A	(English)	9920	26151
Total word count - document A			27217
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			27217

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/00 ...

... G06F-017/50 ...

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION indicating a configuration of a conventional automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 1, a conventional **automatic product inspection** system 11 comprises a first sensor 12 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed on a conveyer every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a second sensor 13 for detecting one of second features of the product every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 for producing pieces of...

...not shown), a control unit 15 composed of an electronic circuit for producing pieces of control data **corresponding** to a final state of the deterministic Moore machine which is determined according to the DMO data produced in the deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 and the **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 12, 13 as a finite input set, and a sealing...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO according to the first embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 13C, an **automatic product inspection** system 21 comprises a first sensor 22 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO which is determined according to the FMO data and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of inputs, and a marking robot...to the first transforming method in the automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 20, an **automatic product inspection** system 41 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...

...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...transformed according to the modified transforming method described in Fig. 24A.

As shown in Fig. 25, an **automatic product inspection** system 71 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...

...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of

external inputs, and the...

21/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01031738

**Method for transforming failure transitions of the pattern-matching machine into a success transition**

**Verfahren zur Übersetzung von Fehltransitionen einer Mustervergleichsmaschine in eine Erfolgstransition**

**Methode pour transformer les transitions d'echec de la machine de comparaison de formes en transition de succes**

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (1855501), 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi Osaka, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Kanno, Yuji, isL 1-19-504 Oooka 1-chome, Minami-ku,, Yokohama, 232-0061, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dempster, Benjamin John Naftel et al (62251), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House, 2 Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 917030 A2 990519 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99100406 941028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 93272304 931029

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 651304 (EP 943079640)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G05B-019/045; G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/50 ; G06K-009/68; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 917030 A2

A constructing method of a finite state machine with failure transitions FFM is disclosed. The machine FFM is constructed from a nondeterministic finite-state machine and a string of external inputs. States  $\{p, q\}$  in the machine FFM is formed of a state set  $q$  included in the nondeterministic finite-state machine and a set  $p$  defined as a subset of the state set  $q$ , and the number of states  $\{p, q\}$  is finite. Also, an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from a current state  $s$  to a next state  $g(s, c)$  and an output  $(\mu)(s)$  is output from the next state  $g(s, c)$  in cases where a value  $g(s, c)$  of a success function  $g$  is defined, and an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from the current state  $s$  to a state  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot}))$  determined by repeatedly calculating a value  $f(s)$  of a failure function  $f$  until a value  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot}))$  defined is found out in cases where the value  $g(s, c)$  of the success function  $g$  is not defined. Because all of transitions from the current state  $s$  for all external inputs  $c$  are not defined by the success function  $g$ , a storage capacity for storing the machine FFM is considerably reduced.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 211

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

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Examination: 990519 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 990204

Change: 990825 A2 Inventor information changed: 19990706

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Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9920	1568
SPEC A	(English)	9920	26907
Total word count - document A			28475
Total word count - document B			0

Total word count - documents A + B 28475

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/00 ...

... G06F-017/50 ...

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION indicating a configuration of a conventional automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 1, a conventional **automatic product inspection** system 11 comprises a first sensor 12 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed on a conveyer every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a second sensor 13 for detecting one of second features of the product every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 for producing pieces of...

...not shown), a control unit 15 composed of an electronic circuit for producing pieces of control data **corresponding** to a final state of the deterministic Moore machine which is determined according to the DMO data produced in the deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 and the **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 12, 13 as a finite input set, and a sealing...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO according to the first embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 13C, an **automatic product inspection** system 21 comprises a first sensor 22 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO which is determined according to the FMO data and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of inputs, and a marking...to the first transforming method in the automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 20, an **automatic product inspection** system 41 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...

...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...transformed according to the modified transforming method described in Fig. 24A.

As shown in Fig. 25, an **automatic product inspection** system 71 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...

...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...

21/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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01031737

Method for transforming failure transitions of the finite-state machine into a success transition

Verfahren zur Übersetzung von Fehltransitionen eines endlichen Automaten in eine Erfolgstransition

Methode pour transformer les transitions d'echec d'une machine a etat fini en transition de succes

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (1855501), 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi Osaka, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Kanno, Yuji, 1-19-504, Oooka 1-chome, Minami-ku, Yokohama 232-0061, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dempster, Benjamin John Naftel et al (62251), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House, 2 Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)  
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 917029 A2 990519 (Basic)  
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99100405 941028;  
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 93272304 931029  
DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB  
RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):  
EP 651304 (EP 943079640)  
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G05B-019/045; G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/50 ;  
G06K-009/68; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 917029 A2

A constructing method of a finite state machine with failure transitions FFM is disclosed. The machine FFM is constructed from a nondeterministic finite-state machine and a string of external inputs. States  $\langle p, q \rangle$  in the machine FFM is formed of a state set  $q$  included in the nondeterministic finite-state machine and a set  $p$  defined as a subset of the state set  $q$ , and the number of states  $\langle p, q \rangle$  is finite. Also, an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from a current state  $s$  to a next state  $g(s, c)$  and an output  $(\mu)(s)$  is output from the next state  $g(s, c)$  in cases where a value  $g(s, c)$  of a success function  $g$  is defined, and an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from the current state  $s$  to a state  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})))$  determined by repeatedly calculating a value  $f(s)$  of a failure function  $f$  until a value  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})))$  defined is found out in cases where the value  $g(s, c)$  of the success function  $g$  is not defined. Because all of transitions from the current state  $s$  for all external inputs  $c$  are not defined by the success function  $g$ , a storage capacity for storing the machine FFM is considerably reduced.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 211

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 990519 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 990519 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:  
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Change: 990818 A2 Inventor information changed: 19990629

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9920	1414
SPEC A	(English)	9920	26368
Total word count - document A			27782
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			27782

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/00 ...

... G06F-017/50 ...

... G06F-017/30

...SPECIFICATION indicating a configuration of a conventional automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 1, a conventional **automatic product inspection** system 11 comprises a first sensor 12 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed on a conveyer every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a second sensor 13 for detecting one of second features of the product every prescribed time and outputting a **value** "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 for producing pieces of...

...not shown), a control unit 15 composed of an electronic circuit for producing pieces of control data **corresponding** to a final state of the deterministic Moore machine which is determined according to the DMO data produced in the deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 and the

values time- sequentially transferred from the first and second sensors 12, 13 as a finite input set, and a sealing...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO according to the first embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 13C, an automatic product inspection system 21 comprises a first sensor 22 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed...

...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO which is determined according to the FMO data and the inspecting values time- sequentially transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of inputs, and a marking...to the first transforming method in the automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 20, an automatic product inspection system 41 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting values time- sequentially transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...transformed according to the modified transforming method described in Fig. 24A.

As shown in Fig. 25, an automatic product inspection system 71 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting values time- sequentially transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...

21/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00760786

Information processing system  
Informationsverarbeitungssystem  
Systeme de traitement d'information  
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

CANON KABUSHIKI KAISHA, (542361), 30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku,  
Tokyo, (JP), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Fukasawa, Toshihiko, c/o Canon K.K., 30-2, 3-chome, Shimomaruko, Ohta-ku,  
Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Beresford, Keith Denis Lewis et al (28273), BERESFORD & Co. 2-5 Warwick  
Court High Holborn, London WC1R 5DJ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 715268 A2 960605 (Basic)  
EP 715268 A3 961218

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 95308588 951129;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 94296994 941130; JP 94296995 941130

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60

ABSTRACT EP 715268 A3

In an information processing system which operates applications by linking them in one computer or between a plurality of computers, information by which applications of each computer of the system are allocated to a predetermined hierarchical structure is stored. In specifying an application, a path to the application in this predetermined hierarchical structure is used as identification information of the application. This provides a flexible inter-application cooperative system capable of meeting a complicated environment in which the components can dynamically change, in a system constituted by one or a plurality of computers. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 117

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 960605 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report  
;A2without Search Report)

Search Report: 961218 A3 Separate publication of the European or



International search report

Examination: 970702 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 970430  
Examination: 990714 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 990531

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English  
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	2552
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	12743
Total word count - document A			15295
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			15295

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/60

...SPECIFICATION text fetched from the event\*script correspondence table and thereby forms a master program in the Lisp **program language** (step S3019). The final master program is generated by converting the Lisp master program thus formed into the C **program language** (step S3020).

In the fourth embodiment, when an integrated application needs to be changed, the above mechanism...

21/5,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00680300

Constructing method of finite-state machine performing transitions according to a partial type of success function and a failure function  
Verfahren zur Herstellung eines endlichen Automaten, der Transitionen nach einer Kombination von Erfolg- und Funktionen ausführt  
Methode de realisation d'une machine a etat fini executant des transitions selon un type partiel de fonction de succes et d'echec

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD., (216883), 1006, Oaza Kadoma, Kadoma-shi, Osaka-fu, 571, (JP), (Proprietor designated states: all)

INVENTOR:

Kanno, Yuji, 8-6-302 Oomori Nishi 3-chome, Oota-ku, Tokyo, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Dempster, Benjamin John Naftel (62251), Withers & Rogers, Goldings House, 2 Hays Lane, London SE1 2HW, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 651304 A2 950503 (Basic)  
EP 651304 A3 960410  
EP 651304 B1 991229

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94307964 941028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 93272304 931029

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

RELATED DIVISIONAL NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

(EP 99100404)

EP 917029 (EP 99100405)

EP 917030 (EP 99100406)

EP 917031 (EP 99100407)

EP 917032 (EP 99100408)

EP 918267 (EP 99200172)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G05B-019/045; G06F-007/00 ; G06F-017/50

CITED REFERENCES (EP B):

AUTOMATION AND REMOTE CONTROL, vol. 35, no. 2, February 1974 US, pages 267-271, MIKHAILOV 'realization of finite-automaton sets by deterministic automata';

ABSTRACT EP 651304 A2

A constructing method of a finite state machine with failure transitions FFM is disclosed. The machine FFM is constructed from a nondeterministic finite-state machine and a string of external inputs.

States  $\langle p, q \rangle$  in the machine FFM is formed of a state set  $q$  included in the nondeterministic finite-state machine and a set  $p$  defined as a subset of the state set  $q$ , and the number of states  $\langle p, q \rangle$  is finite. Also, an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from a current state  $s$  to a next state  $g(s, c)$  and an output  $(\mu)(s)$  is output from the next state  $g(s, c)$  in cases where a value  $g(s, c)$  of a success function  $g$  is defined, and an external input  $c$  takes the machine FFM from the current state  $s$  to a state  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})))$  determined by repeatedly calculating a value  $f(s)$  of a failure function  $f$  until a value  $g(f(f(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})f(s)(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})(\text{center dot})))$  defined is found out in cases where the value  $g(s, c)$  of the success function  $g$  is not defined. Because all of transitions from the current state  $s$  for all external inputs  $c$  are not defined by the success function  $g$ , a storage capacity for storing the machine FFM is considerably reduced. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 241

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 13C

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Oppn None: 001213 B1 No opposition filed: 20000930  
 Application: 950503 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report ;A2without Search Report)  
 Examination: 950503 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 941115  
 Change: 950524 A2 Representative (change)  
 Change: 960403 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification (change)  
 Search Report: 960410 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report  
 Examination: 980805 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 980622  
 Grant: 991229 B1 Granted patent

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	199952	2418
CLAIMS B	(German)	199952	2489
CLAIMS B	(French)	199952	2565
SPEC B	(English)	199952	27931
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			35403
Total word count - documents A + B			35403

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/00 ...

... G06F-017/50

...SPECIFICATION indicating a configuration of a conventional automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 1, a conventional automatic product inspection system 11 comprises a first sensor 12 for detecting one of first features of a product conveyed on a conveyer every prescribed time and outputting a value "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a second sensor 13 for detecting one of second features of the product every prescribed time and outputting a value "0" or "1" every prescribed time, a deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 for producing pieces of...

...not shown), a control unit 15 composed of an electronic circuit for producing pieces of control data corresponding to a final state of the deterministic Moore machine which is determined according to the DMO data produced in the deterministic Moore machine constructing unit 14 and the values time-sequentially transferred from the first and second sensors 12, 13 as a finite input set, and a sealing...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO according to the first embodiment.

As shown in Fig. 13C, an automatic product inspection system 21 comprises a first sensor 22 for detecting one of first features of a

product conveyed...

...Moore machine with failure transitions FMO which is determined according to the FMO data and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of inputs, and a marking...to the first transforming method in the automatic product inspection system.

As shown in Fig. 20, an **automatic product inspection** system 41 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the... transformed according to the modified transforming method described in Fig. 24A.

As shown in Fig. 25, an **automatic product inspection** system 71 comprises the first sensor 22, the second sensor 23, the Moore machine with failure transitions...which is determined according to the transformed FMO data indicating a transformed machine FMO and the inspecting **values** time- **sequentially** transferred from the first and second sensors 22, 23 as a string of external inputs, and the...

21/5,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)  
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00237693

**Method for inspection of printed circuit board assembly by arithmetic comparison of several pictures in different colours.**

**Verfahren zur Untersuchung von Leiterplatten mittels arithmetischen Vergleichs von mehreren Bildern in verschiedenen Farben.**

**Procede pour l'inspection d'assemblages de plaques de circuits imprimes par comparaison arithmetique de plusieurs images dans des couleurs differentes.**

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

OMRON TATEISI ELECTRONICS CO., (284761), 10, Tsuchido-cho Hanazono  
Ukyo-ku, Kyoto-shi Kyoto-fu, (JP), (applicant designated states:  
AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Kobayashi, Shigeki Omron Tateisi Electronics Co., Patent Department 20,  
Igadera, Shimo-Kaiinji Nagaokakyo-City Kyoto 617, (JP)  
Tateisi, Yoshio Omron Tateisi Electronics Co., Patent Department 20,  
Igadera, Shimo-Kaiinji Nagaokakyo-City Kyoto 617, (JP)  
Yagawa, Toshio Omron Tateisi Electronics Co., Patent Department 20,  
Igadera, Shimo-Kaiinji Nagaokakyo-City Kyoto 617, (JP)  
Utsunomiya, Shunji Omron Tateisi Electronics Co., Patent Department 20,  
Igadera, Shimo-Kaiinji Nagaokakyo-City Kyoto 617, (JP)  
Takahara, Hideaki Omron Tateisi Electronics Co., Patent Department 20,  
Igadera, Shimo-Kaiinji Nagaokakyo-City Kyoto 617, (JP)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

WILHELMS, KILIAN & PARTNER Patentanwalte (100601), Eduard-Schmid-Strasse  
2, W-8000 Munchen 90, (DE)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 231941 A2 870812 (Basic)  
EP 231941 A3 880302  
EP 231941 B1 910918

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87101522 870205;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 8623292 860205

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-007/02** ; G01N-021/88; G01N-021/91;  
G01N-021/84; G01R-031/28

CITED PATENTS (EP A): GB 2139754 A; US 3976383 A; US 4330712 A; DE 3422395  
A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

JEE JOURNAL OF ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING, vol. 16, no. 15, July 1979, pages  
60-63, Tokyo, JP; M. MINAMI: "Toshiba's MDI equipment enhances LSI mask  
inspector"

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 6, no. 125 (P-127) 1003 , 10th July 1982,  
& JP - A - 57 050 645 (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO K.K.) 25-03-1982

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 8, no. 23 (P-251) 1460 , 31th January  
1984; & JP - A - 58 179 343 (NIPPON DENKI K.K.) 20th October 1983;

ABSTRACT EP 231941 A2

An apparatus for automatic inspection of printed circuit board assemblies inspects for the correct presence, positioning, and orientation of component parts mounted on a base printed circuit board. In this method for inspection of printed circuit board assemblies, an arithmetic comparison operation is conducted on several color pictures of different colors taken of the base printed circuit board mounted with the component parts; and a distinction is made between parts of the base printed circuit board not occupied by the component parts, and the component parts. Optionally, one of the base printed circuit board and the component parts is tinted in a color of a category selected from the group consisting of the green category, the red category, and the yellow category. The arithmetic comparison operation may be division, or may be subtraction. The base printed circuit board may be coated with a preflux mixed with a fluorescent agent, which may be green; or may be coated with a bonding agent mixed with a fluorescent agent, which again may be green. Illumination may be provided by a light source whose wave length varies from visible blue to ultraviolet. The color pictures may be taken by a color TV camera.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 203

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Lapse:	20000126	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 19910918, BE 19910918, CH 19910918, LI 19910918, GR 19910918, IT 19910918, LU 19920229, SE 19910918,
Application:	870812	A2	Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)
Examination:	870812	A2	Date of filing of request for examination: 870205
Search Report:	880302	A3	Separate publication of the European or International search report
Change:	880302	A2	Obligatory supplementary classification (change)
Examination:	900207	A2	Date of despatch of first examination report: 891221
Grant:	910918	B1	Granted patent
Lapse:	920318	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: CH 910918, LI 910918
Lapse:	920513	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: CH 910918, LI 910918, SE 910918
Lapse:	920715	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: AT 910918, CH 910918, LI 910918, SE 910918
Lapse:	920902	B1	Date of lapse of the European patent in a Contracting State: AT 910918, BE 910918, CH 910918, LI 910918, SE 910918
Oppn None:	920909	B1	No opposition filed
Lapse:	991020	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 19910918, BE 19910918, CH 19910918, LI 19910918, IT 19910918, SE 19910918,
Lapse:	991229	B1	Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): AT 19910918, BE 19910918, CH 19910918, LI 19910918, IT 19910918, LU 19920229, SE 19910918,

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	520
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	406
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	602
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	7522
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			9050
Total word count - documents A + B			9050

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-007/02 ...

...SPECIFICATION mounted on the reference printed circuit board assembly 25-1 or the subject printed circuit board assembly 25 - 2 by processing the picture image data supplied from the control unit 36 according to a predetermined processing...

...In the inspection mode, when the subject printed circuit board assembly 25-2 is mounted to the table 24 by the chuck mechanism 26, the determination unit 35 determines whether or not any one of the component ...

21/5,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 348)  
 DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  
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00224233

Method and apparatus for synchronizing the generation of separate, free-running, time-dependent codes.

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zum Synchronisieren des Herstellens von getrennten, freilaufenden und zeitabhängigen Kennziffern.

Methode et dispositif pour synchroniser la generation de codes separees qui sont produits librement mais qui sont fonction du temps.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Security Dynamics Technologies Inc., (811590), 2067 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge Massachusetts 02140, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

Weiss, Kenneth P., 15 Dwight Street, Boston Massachusetts 02109, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Read, Matthew Charles et al (47911), Venner Shipley & Co. 368 City Road, London EC1V 2QA, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 234100 A2 870902 (Basic)  
 EP 234100 A3 880427  
 EP 234100 B1 920115

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 86309239 861126;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 802579 851127

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G07F-007/10; G06F-007/58

CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 4320387 A; WO 8504035 A; EP 140013 A; US 3764742 A ; EP 10496 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 26, no. 7A, December 1983, pages 3292-3293, New York, US; R.E. LENNON et al.: "Composite time-variant random numbers"

IBM TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE BULLETIN, vol. 26, no. 7A, December 1983, pages 3286-3288, New York, US; R.E. LENNON et al.: "Transaction response message authentication";

ABSTRACT EP 234100 A2

Method and apparatus for synchronizing the generation of separate, free-running, time-dependent codes.

In a system and method for comparing and matching non-predictable codes generated by separate computers on the basis of dynamic variables defined according to time, an apparatus and method for synchronizing the time definition of the dynamic variables by (a) calculating a first non-predictable code according to a secret predetermined algorithm, the algorithm generating the first

non-predictable code on the basis of a first dynamic variable and a unique static variable; (b) automatically defining the first dynamic according to a first interval in which the static variable is input into the algorithm, the first interval of time having a predetermined duration; (c) calculating two or more second non-predictable codes according to the predetermined algorithm, the algorithm generating the second non-predictable codes on the basis of the two or more second dynamic variables and the unique static variable, (d) automatically defining the two or more second dynamic variables according to two or more cells of a second interval of time in which the static variable is input into the algorithm of the second computer, the second interval of time comprising a central cell of time having a predetermined duration and one or more cells of time bordering the central cell of time, each bordering cell of time having a predetermined duration; (e) comparing the first non-predictable code with the second non-predictable codes to determine a **match** , and (f) **automatically** synchronizing the clock mechanisms which define the first and second dynamic variables upon comparison and matching of the first non-predictable code with one of the second non-predictable codes.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 270

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Lapse: 20000126 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): GR 19920115,  
Application: 870902 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)  
Search Report: 880427 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report  
Examination: 881117 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 880914  
Examination: 910102 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 901116  
Grant: 920115 B1 Granted patent  
Oppn None: 930107 B1 No opposition filed

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	1374
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	1338
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	1585
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	7556

Total word count - document A 0

Total word count - document B 11853

Total word count - documents A + B 11853

...INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-007/58**

...ABSTRACT separate, free-running, time-dependent codes.

In a system and method for comparing and matching non-predictable codes generated by **separate** computers on the basis of dynamic variables defined according to time, an apparatus and method for synchronizing...

...duration; (e) comparing the first non-predictable code with the second non-predictable codes to determine a **match** , and (f) **automatically** synchronizing the clock mechanisms which define the first and second dynamic variables upon comparison and matching of...

21/5,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00963613 \*\*Image available\*\*

SYSTEM FOR DELIVERING DYNAMIC CONTENT

SYSTEME DE DELIVRANCE DE CONTENU DYNAMIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

UBS AG, 677 Washington Boulevard, Stamford, CT 06901, US, US (Residence),  
US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

ASHCROFT Stephen, 4 Eldon Grove, London NW3 5PS, GB,  
WITNEY Andrew, Norton Cottage, Eckington Road, Bredon, Tewkesbury,  
Worcestershire GL20 7HD, GB,  
MALPAS Ian, Hirzbodenweg 48, CH-4052 Basel, CH,

Legal Representative:

MAHON James (agent), Clifford Chance Rogers & Wells LLP, 200 Park Avenue,  
New York, NY 10166, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200297702 A1 20021205 (WO 0297702)  
Application: WO 2002US17066 20020531 (PCT/WO US0217066)  
Priority Application: US 2001294728 20010531

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU

CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP  
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO  
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZM ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class: **G06F-015/16**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8239

English Abstract

A method and system for presenting a requested web page selected from a plurality of web pages is provided and includes the step of performing at least one processing task associated with the requested web page. Next, at least one content bean for retrieving content required for the requested web page invoked. Next, the content required for the requested web page is stored in at least one model bean. Next, the content from said at least one model bean is received. Next, at least one view bean for rendering said requested web page is invoked. Finally, the requested web page including the content is presented (Figure 2, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222).

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede et un systeme permettant de presenter une page Web demandee qui a ete choisie parmi une pluralite de pages Web. Le procede precite consiste a executer au moins une tache de traitement associee a la page Web demandee, a invoquer au moins un bean (composant Java) de contenu permettant de recuperer le contenu de la page Web demandee, a stocker le contenu requis par la page Web demandee dans au moins un bean modele, a recevoir le contenu provenant du bean modele, a invoquer au moins un bean de visualisation afin de rendre la page Web demandee, et enfin a presenter la page Web demandee comprenant le contenu (Figure 2, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021205 A1 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class: **G06F-015/16**

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... example, verifying that all required parameters were provided by the client and that all parameters have valid **values** or are within an expected range of **values** . If it is determined that any provided

parameters are invalid, handlers 217 may take any suitable steps...these multiple operations across multiple sources. In an exemplary embodiment, content beans 215 are constructed using the **Java programming language**. When one of content beans 215 needs to communicate with non-**Java** systems, then that one of content beans 215 may use standard **Java** APIs for communication. Accordingly, by using content beans 215 as an interface for accessing sources of...to be used to present the requested web page. The structure of model beans 218 is a **Java** class that is able to hold data elements inside, to 'set' these data elements to specific **values**, and then **subsequently** 'get' these **values** back out. The specific data that model bean 218 holds is determined by the business operation being performed and the data **values** resulting from this business operation that are to be displayed as a result. So for example, for...Upon receiving control, controller 210 sees that a 'next' page has been set and invokes the **corresponding** one of handlers 217 for that page. The **corresponding** one of handlers 217 performs its operations as required and eventually returns control to controller 210, this...into HTML for presentation to the client. In an exemplary embodiment, view beans 216 are implemented in **Java** and perform various functions to format and render the data elements in the web page. For example...219 are constructed using JSP technology and include static HTML together with standard "jsp" tags and embedded **Java** code that are used to generate dynamic content. The **Java** code may be invoked directly from views 219 by including `<jsp:include...>` tag. Alternatively, custom jsp tags are used to invoke the **Java** code. It is also preferred that ...using text in each desired language. So, for example, if a particular web page includes as text **labels** the words "Client Name," "Account Number" and "Portfolio Activity," then a separate version of the web page is maintained each having the text **labels** in one of the languages that is to be supported by the web application. As the number...

...for each supported language, all text included in a web page layout is represented by a text **label**. For example, if a particular web page includes a disclaimer paragraph, the web page layout may include a "DISCLAIMER7 **label** that indicates that the disclaimer paragraph to be included in the web ...maintained for each web page supported by the web application and views beans 216 replaces the text **labels** with actual text in the appropriate language just before the web page is presented to the client the actual text replacement for each text **label** for each language supported by the web application. Language file 222 may be an external file in...217 checks the user's display preferences and then selects the one of multiple views 219 that **corresponds** to the user's preferred layout for a particular page. In some situations, the one of handlers...one output device. Each computer program may be implemented in a high-level procedural or object-oriented **programming language**, or in assembly or machine language if desired; and in any case, the language may be a...

21/5,K/11 (Item 11 from file: 349)  
 DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00963611 \*\*Image available\*\*  
 EXTENDED WEB ENABLED MULTI-FEATURED BUSINESS TO BUSINESS COMPUTER SYSTEM  
 FOR RENTAL VEHICLE SERVICES  
 SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE INTERENTREPRISES A ELEMENTS MULTIPLES A ACCES INTERNET  
 POUR SERVICES DE LOCATION DE VEHICULES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

THE CRAWFORD GROUP INC, 600 Corporate Park Drive, St. Louis, MO 63105, US  
 , US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:  
 US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

WEINSTOCK Timothy Robert, 1845 Highcrest Drive, St. Charles, MO 63303, US  
 , US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)



DE VALLANCE Kimberly Ann, 2037 Silent Spring Drive, Maryland Heights, MO 63043, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
HASELHORST Randall Allan, 1016 Scenic Oats Court, Imperial, MO 63052, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
KENNEDY Craig Stephen, 9129 Meadowglen Lane, St. Louis, MO 63126, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
SMITH David Gary, 10 Venice Place Court, Wildwood, MO 63040, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
TINGLE William T, 17368 Hilltop Ridge Drive, Eureka, MO 63025, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
KLOPFENSTEIN Anita K, 433 Schwarz Road, O'Fallon, IL 62269, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

HAFERKAMP Richard E (et al) (agent), Howell & Haferkamp, L.C., Suite 1400, 7733 Forsyth Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63105-1817, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200297700 A2 20021205 (WO 0297700)  
Application: WO 2001US51431 20011019 (PCT/WO US0151431)  
Priority Application: US 2000694050 20001020

Parent Application/Grant:

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP  
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU  
SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description  
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 237932

English Abstract

An Internet enabled, business-to-business computerized transaction system is disclosed in its preferred embodiment for use in providing rental car services for high volume users and comprises an Internet web portal through which the high volume user may access a plurality of service providers including an integrated business computer network for at least one rental vehicle service provider. The rental vehicle services provider computer network is configured to interconnect a geographically diverse plurality of branch offices, cataloguing their available rental vehicles and schedules for same as well as handling all transactional data relating to its business. The Internet web portal provides ubiquitous connectivity and portability for a multi-level business organization who regularly places high volumes of rental purchases with its business partner and also those other service providers who may or may not have the same integrated business computer system and software. Utilizing the method and apparatus of the present invention large volumes of rental transactions may be placed, monitored, altered during performance, and closed out with financial accounting and payment being made virtually without human intervention.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme informatique de transaction entre entreprises qui dans un mode de realisation prefere est destine a fournir des services de location de vehicules pour des utilisateurs a demande elevee comportant un portail de reseau Internet grace auquel l'utilisateur a demande elevee peut acceder a une pluralite de fournisseurs de services comportant un reseau informatique d'entreprise integre pour au moins un fournisseur de services de location de vehicules. Le reseau informatique de fournisseur de services de location de vehicules est configure pour l'interconnexion d'une pluralite de

succursales de diversite geographique, presentant le catalogue de leurs vehicules de location disponibles et des programmes les concernant ainsi que pour la gestion de toutes les donnees de transaction concernant son entreprise. Le portail de reseau Internet permet une connectivite et une transferabilite universelles pour une association d'entreprises a plusieurs niveaux qui placent regulierement des demandes elevees d'achat de location avec son associe commercial et egalement les autres fournisseurs de services qui peuvent ou non avoir le meme systeme et logiciel informatique d'entreprise integre. L'utilisation du procede et de l'appareil de la presente invention permet de placer, de grands volumes de transactions de location, de les controler, de les modifier en cours d'operation, et de les conclure avec des operations de comptabilite financiere et paiement pratiquement sans intervention humaine.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20021205 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... and to minimize delay and involvement of supervisory authority, the system may provide for some form of **automatic** extension authority. Preferably, this could be provided in any one of three modalities, or some combination thereof...IN ERROR (Rejecting the tran action processing)

@Files: (CRUD)

- AMERRTBL (.R--)

- AMXFRLOG (C --- )

@Embedded Data: (Constants)

"ERROR **CODE** IS INVALID" as suffix for invalid error code.

@Improvement Opportunity.

Since the text is the same in...

21/5,K/12 (Item 12 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00899504 \*\*Image available\*\*

**RUN-TIME ENGINE IMPLEMENTED ON A COMPUTING DEVICE ALLOWING SYNCHRONIZATION OF RECORDS DURING APPLICATION EXECUTION**

**MOTEUR D'EXECUTION IMPLANTE DANS UN ORDINATEUR PERMETTANT LA SYNCHRONISATION D'ENREGISTREMENTS PENDANT L'EXECUTION D'APPLICATIONS**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

AETHER SYSTEMS INC, 11460 Cronridge Drive, Owings Mills, MD 21117, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

NARDONE Joseph R, 5982 North 9th Street, Arlington, VA 22205, US,

MASON Larry D, 1300 East Ironwood Drive, Normal, IL 61761, US,

Legal Representative:

RYAN John W (et al) (agent), Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, 2445 M Street, NW, Washington, DC 20037-1420, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200233593 A1 20020425 (WO 0233593)

Application: WO 2001US32193 20011016 (PCT/WO US0132193)

Priority Application: US 2000240087 20001016

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(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7422

#### English Abstract

A first database implemented on a remote device such as a handheld computer (100) is reconciled with a corresponding second database implemented on a host computer (110) during execution of an application program on the handheld device (fig. 1A). In addition, the application program is executed according to program instructions stored in an application program file located in the remote device. The databases is reconciled by first commencing execution of the application program. Then, during the course of program execution, a synchronization instruction located in said application program file is retrieved. The synchronization instruction is executed by establishing a communication link between the handheld computer and the host computer. Subsequently, any differences between the first database and the second database are reconciled. Furthermore, embodiments of the invention contemplate that in addition to reconciling all of the databases located on the handheld and host computers, less than all of the databases are reconciled to reduce the amount of time required to execute the reconciliation process. In addition, the reconciliation control is returned to the calling application program, or another application, as determined by the application designer.

#### French Abstract

L'invention concerne une premiere base de donnees implantee dans un dispositif a distance, tel qu'un ordinateur portable (100) et mise en concordance avec une seconde base de donnees correspondante implantee dans un ordinateur hote (110) pendant l'execution d'un programme d'application sur l'ordinateur portable (fig. 1A). De plus, le programme d'application est execute selon des instructions de programme stockees dans un fichier de programme d'application situe dans le dispositif a distance. Les bases de donnees sont mise en concordance, dans un premier temps, au demarrage de l'execution du programme d'application. Puis, pendant l'execution du programme d'application, une instruction de synchronisation situee dans le fichier de programme d'application est recuperee. L'instruction de synchronisation est executee par etablisement d'une liaison de communication entre l'ordinateur portable et l'ordinateur hote. Par la suite, toute les differences entre la premiere base de donnees et la seconde base de donnees sont mises en concordance. En outre, d'autres modes de realisation decrits dans cette invention consistent a mettre en concordance toutes les bases de donnees situees sur l'ordinateur portable et sur les ordinateurs hotes, un peu moins de l'ensemble des bases de donnees sont mises en concordance, de maniere a reduire le temps necessaire a l'execution du processus de mise en concordance. De plus, la regulation de la mise en concordance est renvoyee au programme d'application appelant, ou a une autre application, en fonction de ce que determine le concepteur de l'application.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020425 A1 With international search report.

Publication 20020425 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for  
amending the claims and to be republished in the  
event of the receipt of amendments.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

# Detailed Description

... 110, a user or application designer initially designs an application utilizing, for example, a high-level **programming language** (step 210). As contemplated by embodiments of the present invention, the application may be designed so that it utilizes one or more databases or **tables** which may be associated with **corresponding** databases implemented in PC I/O. As such, it is envisioned that during execution of the application ...

...format, and algorithms for controlling the application, the designer may also input information relating to the database **tables**. With respect to this **table** data, the designer may include the number of fields in each record, the type of data that may be stored in the individual fields, and any actual data records. **Subsequently**, this **table** and application data are stored to one or more application program files.

After the application and/or...

21/5,K/13 (Item 13 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00876811 \*\*Image available\*\*

SYSTEM, METHOD AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCT FOR DEVICE, OPERATING SYSTEM, AND NETWORK TRANSPORT NEUTRAL SECURE INTERACTIVE MULTI-MEDIA MESSAGING SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET PRODUIT PROGRAMME D'ORDINATEUR POUR APPAREIL, SYSTEME D'EXPLOITATION ET MESSAGERIE MULTIMEDIA INTERACTIVE RESEAU, NEUTRE ET SECURISEE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

STORYMAIL INC, 15729 Los Gatos Boulevard, Los Gatos, CA 95032, US, US

(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

ILLOWSKY Daniel H, 21363 Dexter, Cupertino, CA 95014, US,

WENOCUR Michael L, 4057 Amaranta Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94306, US,

BALDWIN Robert W, 990 Amarillo Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94303, US,

SAXBY David B, 14946 Granite Court, Saratoga, CA 95070, US,

Legal Representative:

ANANIAN R Michael (et al) (agent), Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert LLP, 4 Embarcadero Center, Suite 3400, San Francisco, CA 94111-4187, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2001US23713 20010727 (PCT/WO US0123713)

Priority Application: US 2000627357 20000728; US 2000627358 20000728; US 2000627645 20000728; US 2000628205 20000728; US 2000706606 20001104; US 2000706609 20001104; US 2000706610 20001104; US 2000706611 20001104; US 2000706612 20001104; US 2000706613 20001104; US 2000706614 20001104; US 2000706615 20001104; US 2000706616 20001104; US 2000706617 20001104; US 2000706621 20001104; US 2000706661 20001104; US 2000706664 20001104; US 2001271455 20010225; US 2001912715 20010725; US 2001912936 20010725; US 2001912905 20010725; US 2001912773 20010725; US 2001912885 20010725; US 2001912860 20010725; US 2001912941 20010725; US 2001912901 20010725; US 2001912772 20010725

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CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP

KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GQ GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

English Abstract

System, method, signal, operating model, and computer program for electronic messaging. Systems and method for providing security for communication of electronic messages, interactive sessions, software downloads, software upgrades, and other content from a source to a receiving device as well as signals used for such communications (304, 309, 308, 324, 342, 338, 334, 330, 326). Systems, methods, signals, device architectures, data formats, and computer program structures for providing authentication, integrity, confidentiality, non-repudiation, replay protection, and other security properties while minimizing the network (306) bandwidth, computational resources and manual user interactions (314) required to install, enable, deploy and utilize these security properties. System, device, method, computer program, and computer program product for searching and selecting data and control elements in message procedural/data sets for automatic and complete portrayal of message to maintain message intent.

French Abstract

Système, procédé, signal, modèle opératoire et programme d'ordinateur pour messagerie électronique. Systèmes et procédé permettant de sécuriser la communication de données de messages électroniques, sessions interactives, téléchargements de logiciels, mises à jour de logiciels et autres contenus d'une source à un appareil récepteur ; signaux utilisés pour ce type de communication (304, 309, 308, 324, 342, 338, 334, 330, 326). Systèmes, procédés, signaux, architectures d'appareils, formats de données et structures de programmes d'ordinateur assurant l'authentification, l'intégrité, la confidentialité, la non-repudiation, la protection contre la réinsertion ainsi que d'autres propriétés de sécurité tout en réduisant la bande passante du réseau (306), ressources informatiques et interactions manuelles de l'utilisateur (314) requises pour l'installation, l'activation, le déploiement et l'utilisation de ces propriétés de sécurité. Système, appareil, procédé, programme d'ordinateur et produit programme d'ordinateur permettant de rechercher et de sélectionner des éléments de donnée et de commande dans des procédures relatives aux messages et des ensembles de données pour obtenir une représentation automatique et complète du message et préserver l'intention du message.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020207 A1 With international search report.

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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... tests, branches, jumps, conditional statements, and the like so that the rendering may not ultimately be perfectly **linear** or **sequential**.

For example, such a sequenced set of data may include a first set of computer program instructions...type, screen size, the existence of and or attributes of audio and/or video capabilities, data scalability, **language**, use of or not use of audio or visual content, nominal speed or bandwidth of all of...

COMPUTER-IMPLEMENTED METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ITEM PROCESSING  
PROCEDE MIS EN OEUVRE SUR ORDINATEUR ET APPAREIL POUR LE TRAITEMENT  
D'EFFETS DE COMMERCE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ALOGENT CORPORATION, 155 Technology Parkway, Suite 400, Norcross, GA  
30092, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states  
except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

GEISEL Brian R, 10515 Centennial Drive, Alpharetta, GA 30022, US, US  
(Residence), CA (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
RANDLETT William, 3322 James Harbor Way, Lawrenceville, GA 30044, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
VERMA Amar, 850 Lake Overlook, Roswell, GA 30076, US, US (Residence), IN  
(Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
CHINANDER Jeff, 5945 Branden Hill Lane, Buford, GA 30518, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)  
SUBRAMANIAN K S, 3195 Bugle Drive, Duluth, GA 30136, US, US (Residence),  
IN (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

MCCLAUGHRY David A (et al) (agent), Harness, Dickey & Pierce, P.L.C.,  
P.O. Box 828, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48303, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200167301 A1 20010913 (WO 0167301)  
Application: WO 2001US40233 20010302 (PCT/WO US0140233)  
Priority Application: US 2000186785 20000303

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ  
LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG  
SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description  
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6307

English Abstract

A method and apparatus for item processing is disclosed which provides a stand alone clearing solution having an imaged enable environment for item processing and balancing. The present invention incorporates user-definable balancing control rules, balancing control levels and reconciliation algorithms for facilitating item processing. The present invention includes a data store (14) stored in memory accessible by a capture module (34), a configuration module (38), a balancing module (40), an administration module (46), a publishing module (42) and portal module (48) which provides parallel access to the data store (14) during item processing.

French Abstract

L'invention se rapporte a un procede et a un appareil permettant le traitement d'effets de commerce et offrant une solution de compensation autonome a environnement image pour le traitement et la compensation d'effets de commerce. La presente invention comprend des regles de commande de compensation definissables par l'utilisateur, des niveaux de commande de compensation et des algorithmes de rapprochement comptable permettant de faciliter le traitement des effets de commerce. La presente invention comprend un magasin de donnees (14) stocke dans une memoire accessible par un module de saisie (34), un module de configuration (38), un module de compensation (40), un module d'administration (48), un module de publication (42) et un module portail (48) qui permet un acces en parallele au magasin de donnees (14) en cours de traitement des effets de commerce.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)  
Publication 20010913 A1 With international search report.  
Examination 20011220 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**  
Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... binary search completed. If the linear search fails to find a match,  
then the codeline cannot be **matched automatically** and is marked to  
indicate that condition.

If there are unreadable characters in the codeline, then two...

**21/5,K/15 (Item 15 from file: 349)**  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00829903 \*\*Image available\*\*

**METHOD FOR ENTERPRISE WORKFORCE PLANNING**  
**PROCEDE DE PLANIFICATION DE L'EFFECTIF D'ENTREPRISES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SABA SOFTWARE INC, 2400 Bridge Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065-1166, US  
, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except:  
US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

MUI Yet, 49 Cragmont Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94116, US, US (Residence),  
US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

BENNETT Mark, Saba Software, Inc., 2400 Bridge Parkway, Redwood Shores,  
CA 94065-1166, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only  
for: US)

MARTIN John, Saba Software, Inc., 2400 Bridge Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA  
94065-1166, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for:  
US)

SHUKLA Amitabh, Saba Software, Inc., 2400 Bridge Parkway, Redwood Shores,  
CA 94065-1166, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only  
for: US)

LARDIN Patrick, 14885 Berry Way, San Jose, CA 95124, US, US (Residence),  
US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

CHUANG Thomas C (et al) (agent), Morrison & Foerster LLP, 425 Market  
Street, San Francisco, CA 94105-2482, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Priority Application: US 2000185191 20000225; US 2000195986 20000407

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

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Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 60084

English Abstract

## French Abstract

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19th month from priority date  
Declaration 20021010 Late publication under Article 17.2a  
Republication 20021010 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without  
abstract; title not checked by the International  
Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the required competency levels

```
Iterator levelsIterator = requiredCompetencyLevels.iterator();
```

```
while ( levelsIterator.hasNext() ) {
```

```
RequiredCompetencyLevel requiredCompetencyLevel
```

```
= ( RequiredCompetencyLevel ) levelsIterator.next();
```

```
int value =
```

```
requiredCompetencyLevel.getCompetencyLevel().getValue();
```

```
int criticality =
```

```
requiredCompetencyLevel.getCriticality().getValue();
```

```
Object competencyId =
```

```
requiredCompetencyLevel.getCompetency().getId();
```

```
// attempt to find the corresponding competency among the  
held
```

```
// competency levels
```

```
if ( heldCompetencyLevels.containsKey( competencyId
```

```
HeldCompetencyLevel heldCompetencyLevel
```

```
= ( HeldCompetencyLevel
```

```
heldCompetencyLevels.get( competencyId
```

```
// find the difference between the running weighted
```

```
average
```

```
// and the required level value
```

```
int delta
```

```
heldCompetencyLevel.getAverageCompetencyLevel().getValue()
```

```
value ;
```

```
if negative, multiply by the criticality and add to  
the running
```

```
// total
```

```
if delta < 0
```

```
result = result + ( delta * criticality
```

```
else
```

```
// if no held competency is found, multiply the  
required level
```

```
// value by the criticality and add it to the running
```

```
total
```

```
result = result + criticality * value
```

```
return the total magnitude of the competency gaps
```

```
return result;
```

```
Assume a provided Collection of Required Competency...
```

...competency holder.) The algorithm iterates through every target proficiency. As it does so, it searches for a **corresponding** candidate proficiency in the same competency. For instance, an "Expert" level of "Java" is required. The candidate's held competency levels are searched for a "Java" competency. If a **match** is found, the required level's **value** is subtracted from the held level's **value**. If the difference is greater than or **equal** to zero, nothing further is done for that required competency level, as this indicates that the requiredIf no



corresponding competency is found among the held competency levels, the algorithm assumes that to be equivalent to a "0" (zero) value, and the gap is equal to the required level's value, which is subsequently multiplied by the criticality. Every target proficiency is examined and compared against the held competency level, if...

21/5,K/16 (Item 16 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00814181

**ENCRYPTION OF PROGRAMS REPRESENTED AS POLYNOMIAL MAPPINGS AND THEIR COMPUTATIONS**  
**CRYPTAGE DE PROGRAMMES REPRESENTES SOUS LA FORME DE MAPPAGES POLYNOMIAUX ET LEURS CALCULS**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TELENOR AS, P.O. Box 6701 St. Olavsplass, N-0130 Oslo, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

BREKNE Tonnes, Jonsvannsveien 93A, N-7050 Trondheim, NO, NO (Residence), NO (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

BRYN & AARFLOT AS (agent), P.O. Box 449 Sentrum, N-0104 Oslo, NO,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200147177 A1 20010628 (WO 0147177)

Application: WO 2000NO438 20001220 (PCT/WO NO00000438)

Priority Application: US 99172572 19991220

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-009/28

International Patent Class: G06F-017/10

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 36530

**English Abstract**

Three variations of a method of representing (abstract) state machines as polynomial mappings, and three variations of a corresponding encryption program stored on a computer readable medium. The encryption program is based directly on symbolic functional composition of polynomial mappings with permutations expressed as polynomial mappings.

**French Abstract**

Cette invention se rapporte a trois variantes d'un procede de representation d'automates finis (abreges) sous la forme de mappages polynomiaux, et a trois variantes d'un programme de cryptage correspondant memorise sur un support lisible par ordinateur. Le programme de cryptage est base directement sur une composition fonctionnelle symbolique de mappages polynomiaux avec des permutations exprimees sous la forme de mappages polynomiaux.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010628 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20011025 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

International Patent Class: G06F-017/10

" part of composed  
polynomial  
for(i = 0...

21/5,K/17 (Item 17 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00806392

TECHNOLOGY SHARING DURING ASSET MANAGEMENT AND ASSET TRACKING IN A  
NETWORK-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN ENVIRONMENT AND METHOD THEREOF  
PARTAGE TECHNOLOGIQUE LORS DE LA GESTION ET DU SUIVI DU PARC INFORMATIQUE  
DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DU TYPE CHAINE D'APPROVISIONNEMENT RESEAUTE, ET  
PROCEDE ASSOCIE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

MIKURAK Michael G, 108 Englewood Blvd., Hamilton, NJ 08610, US,

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, LLP, 38th Floor,  
2029 Century Park East, Los Angeles, CA 90067-3024, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139086 A2 20010531 (WO 0139086)

Application: WO 2000US32310 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032310)

Priority Application: US 99444653 19991122; US 99447623 19991122

Designated States: AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL

TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 156214

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be  
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010927 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date

Declaration 20020613 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20020613 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without  
abstract; title not checked by the International  
Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... is transmitted based on the user profile. The answers to the  
frequently asked questions could include answers **automatically**  
generated from a dynamic knowledge base or a knowledge expert. Also

optionally, the step of coordinating the transmission of electronic mail includes providing an automatic response based upon an external event. The step of **organizing** received electronic mail could include organizing the received electronic mail based on a text pattern. The received...

21/5,K/18 (Item 18 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00806389

**SCHEDULING AND PLANNING BEFORE AND PROACTIVE MANAGEMENT DURING MAINTENANCE  
AND SERVICE IN A NETWORK-BASED SUPPLY CHAIN ENVIRONMENT  
PROGRAMMATION ET PLANIFICATION ANTICIPEE, ET GESTION PROACTIVE AU COURS DE  
LA MAINTENANCE ET DE L'ENTRETIEN D'UN ENVIRONNEMENT DU TYPE CHAINE  
D'APPROVISIONNEMENT RESEAUTE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

MIKURAK Michael G, 108 Englewood Boulevard, Hamilton, NJ 08610, US,

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, LLP, 38th Floor,  
2029 Century Park East, Los Angeles, CA 90067-3024, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139082 A2 20010531 (WO 0139082)

Application: WO 2000US32228 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032228)

Priority Application: US 99447625 19991122; US 99444889 19991122

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES  
FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD  
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ  
VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/16**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 152479

English Abstract

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede, et un article manufacture de gestion proactive mis en oeuvre au cours de la maintenance et de l'entretien d'un environnement du type chaine d'approvisionnement reseautee. Les appels telephoniques, les donnees et autres informations multimedia sont routes via un reseau assurant le transfert des informations via Internet au moyen d'informations de routage telephonique et d'informations d'adresse de protocole Internet. Ledit reseau comprend un gestionnaire de seuil proactif qui avertit a l'avance les fournisseurs d'une rupture de contrat imminente. Ledit gestionnaire de seuil proactif envoie une alarme au fournisseur de services lorsque le niveau de service du moment n'atteint plus le niveau de service determine dans le contrat en termes de maintien d'un certain niveau de service.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be  
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010927 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
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Declaration 20020103 Late publication under Article 17.2a

Republication 20020103 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without  
abstract; title not checked by the International  
Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/16**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... A framework, on the other hand, provides not only behavior but  
also, the protocol or set of **rules** that govern the ways in which  
behaviors can be combined, including rules for what a programmer is...the  
locking shift codeset 6 parameter is shown below in Table 41B.

Locking Shift Codeset 6 Parameter

**Code** : 11000001

Type: 0

Byte #, Bit Description

95

byte 1, bits 0-4 Type of Digits : Indicates the...

21/5,K/19 (Item 19 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00806384

**NETWORK AND LIFE CYCLE ASSET MANAGEMENT IN AN E-COMMERCE ENVIRONMENT AND  
METHOD THEREOF**

**GESTION D'ACTIFS DURANT LE CYCLE DE VIE ET EN RESEAU DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT  
DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE ET PROCEDE ASSOCIE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US

(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

MIKURAK Michael G, 108 Englewood Blvd., Hamilton, NJ 08610, US,

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, LLP, 38th Floor,  
2029 Century Park East, Los Angeles, CA 90067-3024, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139030 A2 20010531 (WO 0139030)

Application: WO 2000US32324 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032324)

Priority Application: US 99444775 19991122; US 99447621 19991122

Designated States: AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK  
DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT  
LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR  
TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 171499

English Abstract

French Abstract

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be  
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of  
19th month from priority date  
Declaration 20021024 Late publication under Article 17.2a  
Republication 20021024 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without  
abstract; title not checked by the International  
Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... code.

44

The trailer is typically a technique for generating redundancy checks,  
such as a cyclic redundancy **code** for detecting errors. At the other end  
of the link, the receiving node strips off the control...

21/5,K/20 (Item 20 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00806382

**METHOD FOR AFFORDING A MARKET SPACE INTERFACE BETWEEN A PLURALITY OF  
MANUFACTURERS AND SERVICE PROVIDERS AND INSTALLATION MANAGEMENT VIA A  
MARKET SPACE INTERFACE**

**PROCEDE DE MISE A DISPOSITION D'UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHE ENTRE UNE  
PLURALITE DE FABRICANTS ET DES FOURNISSEURS DE SERVICES ET GESTION  
D'UNE INSTALLATION VIA UNE INTERFACE D'ESPACE DE MARCHE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US

(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

MIKURAK Michael G, 108 Englewood Blvd., Hamilton, NJ 08610, US,

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (et al) (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, 1400

Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200139028 A2 20010531 (WO 0139028)

Application: WO 2000US32308 20001122 (PCT/WO US0032308)

Priority Application: US 99444773 19991122; US 99444798 19991122

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK

LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK

SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 170977

English Abstract

French Abstract

On decrit un systeme, un procede et un article manufacture qui  
constituent une structure de chaine d'approvisionnement fondee sur le  
reseau. L'installation d'un service est geree au moyen d'un reseau. La  
demande et l'approvisionnement des offres de fabricant sont planifies au

moyen du reseau et les commandes relatives aux offres du fabricant sont également geres au moyen du reseau. Le reseau est également utilise pour gerer les actifs sur le reseau, y compris pour effectuer la maintenance et le service pour les actifs de reseau au moyen du reseau.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010531 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.  
Examination 20010913 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date  
Declaration 20020725 Late publication under Article 17.2a  
Republication 20020725 A2 With declaration under Article 17(2)(a); without abstract; title not checked by the International Searching Authority.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... the programmer can also relinquish control to a greater degree than event loop programs permit. The framework **code** takes care of almost all event handling and flow of control, and the programmer's code is...

**21/5,K/21 (Item 21 from file: 349)**

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00802534

**ANY-TO-ANY COMPONENT COMPUTING SYSTEM**

**SYSTEME INFORMATIQUE A COMPOSANTS TOUTE CATEGORIE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

E-BRAIN SOLUTIONS LLC, 1200 Mountain Creek Road, Suite 440, Chattanooga, TN 34705, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

WARREN Peter, 1200 Mountain Creek Road, Suite 440, Chattanooga, TN 37405, US, GB (Residence), GB (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

LOWE Steven, 1625 Starboard Drive, Hixson, TN 37343, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

MEHRMAN Michael J (agent), Paper Mill Village, Building 23, 600 Village Trace, Suite 300, Marietta, GA 30067, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200135216 A2-A3 20010517 (WO 0135216)

Application: WO 2000US31231 20001113 (PCT/WO US0031231)

Priority Application: US 99164884 19991112

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44**

International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 275671

English Abstract

A universal data and software structure and method for an Any-to-Any

computing machine in which any number of any components can be related to any number of any other components in a manner that is not intrinsically hierarchical and is intrinsically unlimited. The structure and method includes a Concept Hierarchy; each concept or assembly of concepts is uniquely identified and assigned a number in a Numbers Concept Language or uniquely identified in a Non-numbers Concept Language. Each Component or assembly of Components is intrinsically related to all other data items that contain common or related components.

#### French Abstract

L'invention concerne une structure de donnees et de logiciel universelle ainsi qu'un procede de machine informatique toute categorie dans laquelle des composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que soit leur nombre, peuvent etre rattaches a d'autres composants, quels qu'ils soient et quel que soit leur nombre, d'une maniere intrinsequelement non hierarchisee et intrinsequelement illimitee. La structure et le procede comportent une hierarchie conceptuelle; chaque concept ou ensemble de concepts est identifie de maniere unique et recoit un numero dans un langage conceptuel de nombres ou dans un langage conceptuel de non-nombres. Chaque composant ou ensemble de composants est intrinsequelement rattache a tous les autres elements de donnees qui contiennent des composants communs ou associes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010517 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Search Rpt 20020808 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20020808 A3 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/44

International Patent Class: G06F-017/22

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

#### Claim

... as successive compressions, embedded within the block. Step 204 is followed by step 206, in which the **language** processing system 18 obtain's a first language term from the block. Step 206 is followed by... could be stored as part of the physical table itself, but may be stored in the NCL **Table** as an optimization. **Table** name field 310 is a forward reference to the physical-storage data-type for the particular Concept...

...Note that this forward reference may be used to a record in the String table designating a **Java** class name for primitive values, and an "empty reference" (all zeros) for non-primitive values. Forward pointer...

...Category. in other structure and implementation of the database are completely hidden from the Logics and other **Java** code. To represent a Data Relation Table Record in **Java**, a DRT Record class which has a type# + record# Reference is defined as a persistent identifier for...

...NCL Concept Number denoting the conceptual Field for the value, and -where the value may be any **Java** object, including primitive types, data structure classes, References to DRT Records, and also DRT Record objects. This way, if the database structure ever needs to be changed, the impact on the existing **Java** code is minimal. To the **Java** programmer, the database appears to read and write native **Java** objects, including DIRT Record objects. When a DRT Record is read from the database by **Java**, the type# from the DRT Record's Reference is used to retrieve the **Java** class name by asking the database for the name of the concept denoted by the type# in...

...name of the concept in the internal language (language zero, 5 representing NCL itself) to get the **Java** object field name. This information is sufficient for **Java** to reconstruct retrieved native **Java** objects. Note that the database remains unaware of any specific

Java classes beyond the aforementioned few primitive data types. There may be several other record subtypes associated with...own Meaning Rules to enable a computer to identify when that meaning that is use. A Concept Language has several requirements it needs to fulfill in order to be useful in controlling the functioning of...data was entered, nothing stops the recorded Concept Language being processed with the Concept Language and Compression Rules of Language Y. Hence the input can be in one language, or many languages, and the output...applications to which it may be applied. This is desirable to avoid application A requiring a Concept Language of one type and structure and application B requiring a Concept Language of another type and another...where something is should not require to be changed depending on the specialty in question. It is **equally** desirable that the place where a particular type of data is stored should remain constant. It is...combination of Any data type. Thus Concept Language is an Any to Any mechanism. The Data Relation Table is an Any to Any processing engine. The Interface is an Any to Any input/output engine...What the user wants done is the same thing he wants done when he says 'stop printing.' **Equally**, if the user gives a query order to a computer: 'When did printing terminate?' he wants to...result is that if a user says 'stop printing' and then asks 'when did printing terminate?' the computer will be able to give the correct answer. **Equally**, a computer told to 'terminate Joe' will launch the employee termination procedure and not try and stop Joe.

0 Step7...

...the above examples are: 'stop1, stop2. StopA, 4to@@. Boo, Booo. - in the last example the two different **values** are represented by pictorial symbols - a triangle and a circle; but the two meanings could **equally** well be represented by an electronic signal or an audio signal, or a different length or format of light pulse, or a light pulse and a radar pulse. **Equally**, a Concept Language adhering to these principles could even be developed using different frequencies of light or...cases exactly the same as the dictionary definition of a word. Examples are good (a quality), blue, **table**, jump. All words of this type can be said by themselves and still convey something. Quite by...

...in a language - with rare exceptions - is governed by one or more rules. Two types of rules, **corresponding** to the above two types of rules, are defined for a Concept Language; hence there are Meaning...

...in a text to be translated into concept Language. The boxes numbered 1 to 3 in the **columns** below the heading 'Word #' depict the first, second and third words in the statement to be translated...order." The 'Computer that Understands' is defined more precisely in terms of the additional systems (and their **corresponding** definitions) required to turn an ordinary computer into a Computer that Understands:

The Term 'Language Processing' is...action such as 'get name of the font name in use' and another 'get (user requested font) **value** for font name in use' and another 'place **value** in buffer A' etc. Thus, the 'make text bold' code can be broken down into three constituent Component blocks of code. Supposing one of these code blocks does the action 'place **value** in Buffer K. The piece of code 'place **value** in buffer X' cannot be broken down and still retain any of its original uses. It therefore...

...code are two further examples of Any-to-Any systems. When two Any-to-Any systems strictly **parallel** one another, as is the case in the transistor and binary code systems,

where both systems 2 Any aspect of any item in the computer that may **subsequently** required to be controlled individually by the user is itself a datum, and therefore needs to be...and is needed to view it in the conventional manner. A manifestation of the fundamental system miss-**match** and system conflict between software and a human discussed in the Background, namely the conflict between an...



...or so Data Components that is listed above as making up 'a letter' is given a specific **value** and that the number appearing opposite that Data Component in the list is used as a reference number for that **value**. So No 12 was 'Sender's town' and 5 this could be - for example - New York, and...million.

177

Hence, this requires 13 million software connections to be programmed, and the same number of **program** connections should in some manner be made available to be selected by the user. If one further...

21/5,K/22 (Item 22 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00801752 \*\*Image available\*\*

**APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR DIGITAL FILING**  
**DISPOSITIF ET PROCEDURE D'ARCHIVAGE NUMERIQUE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

IMAGETAG INC, Suite 2, 7201 West Oakland, Chandler, AZ 85226, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

IRONS Steven W, 757 East Mountain Sky, Phoenix, AZ 85048, US,

Legal Representative:

SCHMEISER OLSEN & WATTS LLP (agent), Suite 101, 18 East University Drive,  
Mesa, AZ 85201, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200135273 A1 20010517 (WO 0135273)

Application: WO 2000US30676 20001108 (PCT/WO US0030676)

Priority Application: US 99436136 19991108

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class: **G06F-017/00**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 23437

**English Abstract**

According to a preferred embodiments of the present invention, an apparatus and method for a digital filing system is disclosed. In this context, digital filing refers to the efficient management of paper-based information from its receipt at the desktop (710) through an indexing (714), scanning (722), image storage, and image retrieval process (730). The preferred embodiments of the present invention provide for easy and effective indexing (714), imaging, storing, retrieving (730) and managing of paper-based documents, transforming them into electronic documents using a system which incorporates many existing office resources. The proposed system and method implements a desktop (710) solution for digital filing, which can be made available to each worker. The digital filing system allows users to index (714) and label documents (724) prior to scanning/imaging (722) by using either a dedicated desktop labeling mechanism or pre-printed labels. The present invention utilizes individual pre-printed labels dispensed one at a time from a "pop-up" dispensing mechanism (730).

**French Abstract**

Selon les modes de realisation preferes, la presente invention concerne

un dispositif et un procede destines a un systeme d'archivage numerique. Dans ce contexte, on entend par archivage numerique la gestion efficace d'informations sur papier a partir de leur reception au niveau d'un bureau (710) par l'intermediaire d'un processus d'indexation (714), de balayage (722), de stockage d'images et de recuperation d'images (730). Les modes de realisation preferes de la presente invention permettent d'operer une indexation (714), une visualisation, un stockage, une recuperation (730) et une gestion de documents sur papier avec facilite et efficacite, puis de transformer ces documents en documents electroniques au moyen d'un systeme comprenant de nombreuses ressources bureautiques existantes. Le systeme et le procede de l'invention mettent en oeuvre un systeme d'archivage numerique pour bureau (710) pouvant etre mis a la disposition de chaque employe. Ledit systeme d'archivage numerique permet aux utilisateurs d'indexer (714) et d'etiqueter des documents (724) avant une operation de balayage/visualisation (722) a l'aide d'un mecanisme d'etiquetage de bureau ou d'etiquettes preimprimees. La presente invention utilise des etiquettes preimprimees individuelles distribuees l'une apres l'autre a partir d'un systeme de distribution en incrustation (730).

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Publication 20010517 A1 Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.

Examination 20010809 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... being distributed as a program product in a variety of forms, and that the present invention applies **equally** regardless of the particular type or location of signal bearing media used to actually carry out the...

...processor 210 and a single system bus 260, it should be understood that the present invention applies **equally** to computer systems having multiple processors and multiple system buses. Similarly, although the system bus 260 of...

...series of images where each image has a globally unique document identifier, taken from the pre-printed **labels** or, alternatively, created and assigned as explained below in conjunction with FIGs. 5 and 6. In one...index database 228 can be reconstructed from image repository 226.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a desktop **label** printer 310 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention is shown. In a first preferred embodiment, desktop **label** printer 310 generates a bar code and eye-legible information on linerless **label** stock 311. Linerless **label** stock 311 can then be separated into individual **labels** that are **subsequently** applied by hand to a paperbased document which is to be scanned and stored using system 100 of FIG. 1. In an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention, desktop **label** printer 310 is a standard printer and prints an entire document, with bar coded information contained...

...the methods of the present invention.

Referring now to FIG. 3a, a preferred embodiment of a desktop **labeling** mechanism 320 prints and applies a **label** directly onto the paper-based document (like an electronic stapler). As shown in FIG. 3a, desktop **labeling** mechanism 320 has an opening 330 for receiving paper-based documents or pages of a paperl 5 based document. The user can insert the paper into opening 330 and desktop **labeling** mechanism 320 will apply the printed **label** directly to the paper. In yet another alternative

preferred embodiment of desktop **labeling** mechanism 320, the **label** information (bar code and eye-legible content) is printed directly on the paper-based document without using a separate **label** . The content of the bar code and eye-legible information for all of the **labels** described in conjunction with FIGs. 3, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3e, 4, 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d...

...discussed in conjunction with FIGs. 5, 6, and 6a below.

Referring now to FIG. 3b, a desktop **label** dispenser 360 for dispensing pre-printed **labels** in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention includes: a **label** containing portion 362; a selectively removable adhesive attachment portion 364; and a pad of pre-cut, individual, pop-up **labels** 366. **Label** dispensing portion 312 dispenses individual **labels** from pad 366 one at a time in a pop-up fashion. A single pop-up **label** 420 from a typical pad of pop up **labels** 366 is shown in FIG. 4b. FIG. 4c shows a side view of a pad of pop-up **labels** 366. In the most preferred embodiments of the present invention, selectively removable ...adhesive attachment portion 364 is a piece of double stick tape or other suitable mechanism for affixing **label** containing portion 362 to a desk top or other similar surface.

Referring now to FIG. 3c, a desktop **label** dispenser 370 for dispensing **labels** in accordance with an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention includes: a case portion 372; a roll of linerless **labels** 374; and a cutting edge 376. When using dispenser 370 to dispense individual **labels** from roll of **labels** 374, the user grasps the free end of roll of **labels** 374 and uses cutting edge 376 to separate a single **label** from roll of **labels** 374. In use, this is very similar to the action used to dispense a piece of clear plastic tape from a standard tape dispenser.

Referring now to FIG. 3d, a desktop **label** dispenser 380 for dispensing **labels** in accordance with an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention includes: a box portion 386 and a roll of **labels** 388. Roll of **labels** 388 comprises a backing liner 384 and a series of individual pre-cut, pre-printed **labels** 382. Box portion 386 is used to store and dispense individual pre-cut, pre-printed **labels** 382 from roll of **labels** 388.

Referring now to FIG. 3e, a desktop **label** dispenser 390 for dispensing **labels** in accordance with an alternative preferred embodiment of the present invention includes: a **label** -containing portion 398; a dispensing slot 396; a takeup slot 394; and a roll of individual, pre-cut, pre-printed **labels** 392 placed on backing liner 399. In use, **label** -containing portion 398 contains roll of **labels** 392 and backing liner 399 is fed first through dispensing slot 396 and then through take-up...

...399 with their hand and pull backing liner 399. As backing liner 399 is pulled, a single **label** 392 is displayed between dispensing slot 396 and take-up slot 394. The user can remove displayed **label** 392 from backing liner 399 and place it onto a document. Referring now to FIG. 4, a sample **label** 400 generated by desktop **labeling** mechanism 202 is illustrated. As shown in FIG. 4, **label** 400 contains two separate portions, an eye-legible information portion 410 and a computer readable...

...of 5 or code 39. Also note that the bar code or machine readable portion of the **label** may include additional information, besides the document identifier to be used when storing the digital image of...

...document may be contained in the bar code.

Referring now to FIG. 4a, a sample pre-printed **label** 410, typical of the type of **labels** dispensed from desktop **label** dispensers 370, 380, and 390 is shown. Desktop **label** dispensers 370, 380, and 390 dispense individual **labels** from a roll of **sequentially** numbered **labels** . As with the **label** shown in FIG. 4, typical **label** 410 contains two separate portions, an eye-legible information portion 412 and a computer readable bar code portion 414.

The most preferred embodiments of pre-printed **labels** used in conjunction with the present invention utilize the Interleaved 2 of 5 bar code

symbology to represent the document identifier for a digital image to be created in the future. When using preprinted **labels**, digital filing application 227 is synchronized with the bar-coded numbers on the pre-printed **labels**. Digital filing application 227 allows a user of system 100 to easily increment or decrement the numbers used as document identifiers to maintain synchronization, in case a user accidentally destroys a **label**. Since the preprinted bar-coded numbers on the **labels** are **sequential**, once digital filing application 227 has been synchronized with the first pre-printed **label**, the numeric document identifiers created by digital filing application 227 and numbers on the pre-printed **labels** advance in lock-step sequence. Once a roll or pad of **labels** has been expended, a new roll or pad of **labels** can be loaded and synchronized with digital filing application 227 once again. Referring now to FIG. 4b, a typical pre-printed **label** 420, dispensed by desktop **label** dispenser 360 (shown in FIG. 3) is shown. **Label** 420 is typical of a single **label** dispensed from pad 366, as shown in FIG. 4c. As shown in FIG. 4b, **label** 420 contains an eye-legible information portion 424 and a computer readable bar code portion 426 printed on an acetate or similar film product 422. **Label** 420 most preferably comprises an opaque portion 425 and a clear portion 428. Eyelegible information portion 424...it is attached.

Referring now to FIG. 4c, pad 366 is composed of a series of individual **labels** 420. The individual **labels** 420 are joined together by an adhesive such that they form a fan-fold configuration. When the user pulls a first **label** 420 from dispenser 360, the next **label** 420 is pulled into the dispensing position by the force of removing the first **label** 420, in a pop-up fashion. Similarly, when the second **label** 420 is pulled from dispenser 360, the third **label** 420 is pulled into the dispensing position. In this fashion, each of the individual **labels** 420 in pad 366 can be dispensed one at a time and applied to documents. Referring now to FIG. 4d, an alternative preferred embodiment for a roll of individual pre-printed **labels** 460 is shown. Roll 460 is typical of the type of **labels** which could be dispensed from **label** dispensers 380 and 390. Roll 460 comprises a backing liner 464 and a series of individual pre-printed, pre-cut **labels** 462 wound on an optional core 466. Optional core 466 is used to provide stability for roll 460 during the dispensing operation and may be sized as required. **Labels** 462 may be printed on any suitable pressure sensitive adhesive backed paper. **Labels** 462 may utilize a repositionable adhesive or a permanent adhesive, depending on the application requirements. Referring now to FIG. 5, a generic description of the content of a **label** 500 according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention is described. As shown in FIG. 5, **label** 500 includes a unique document number, which can be used to relate the scanned image to the...

...customer identification number to identify each client in a database over the Internet.

When using pre-printed **labels**, individual users of system 100 will be assigned ranges of numbers and no pre-printed **labels** will provide duplicate numbers. Alternatively, different symbologies can be used by different users, and the numbers from...

...the case of pre-printed numbers, the only piece of information that will be printed on the **label** will be the numeric document identifier. The other information shown in FIG. 5 can still be stored in image index database 228 and accessed by referencing the unique document identifier contained in a **label**. Security field 520 is used to provide various security features, such as a user-established code to...

...by a user on a given date.

Referring now to FIG. 6, a specific example of a **label** 600 with field components **corresponding** to FIG. 5 is illustrated. As shown in FIG. 6, software serial number field 610 contains "TAL123456..."

...the user who indexed the document. Document counter field 650 contains "0021 " which indicates that this particular **label** is being generated

for the 21" document indexed on this date by this user. To create an...

...be developed for specific processing environments. Referring now to FIG. 6a, a specific example of a simplified **label** 880 is illustrated. As shown in FIG. 6a, eye-legible portion 882 contains the numeric **value** 001001001. This numeric **value** is actually the same as the bar-coded number represented in bar code portion 884. In this digital image of the paper-based document to which **label** 880 is attached. Referring now to FIG. 7, a method 700 for processing documents according to a...

...web browser such as Microsoft Internet Explorer and works directly with the web browser software to index, **label**, and retrieve documents. Digital filing application 227 may also be implemented as a **JAVA** applet or a plug-in for a web browser that is activated from within the web browser...

...to the conventions illustrated above in FIGs. 5, 6, or 6a. In the case of pre-printed **labels**, digital filing application 227 is synchronized with the pre-printed **labels** and the image file name generated by digital filing application 227 is the next bar-coded number in sequence on the next pre-printed **label**. In the case of pre-printed **labels**, the **label** is retrieved from a desktop **label** dispenser and applied to the document (step 718). In addition to acting as the document identifier for ...

...is used to create a database record with the filing indices and filing instructions and use the **label** to **match** the digital image of the paper-based document with the appropriate filing indices and instructions.

As explained earlier, a **label** may also be generated by desktop **labeling**

mechanism 202 and **subsequently** applied to the document by the user or applied directly to the document by desktop **labeling** mechanism 202. Regardless of how the **label** is generated for this **labeling** process, a user tells system 100 how to file the document and the filing instructions are "tagged" onto the document. Regardless of whether the **label** is pre-printed or printed on demand, once a document has been tagged or **labeled**, the document is inventoried and becomes linked to system 100 as an intelligent, self-managing document.

After the document has been indexed and **labeled**, the document can optionally be stored in a folding out basket, awaiting subsequent scanning/imaging (step 720...

...sub-system (step 722), thereby creating an electronic image of the document. After the scanning process, the **label** is decoded by the scanning subsystem and the previously created/issued document identifier is extracted from the **label** (step 724). The process of decoding the **label** and extracting the document identifier from the **label** can be accomplished by many different methods. The most preferred embodiments of the present invention uses a...

...file identifier from the digital image of the paper-based document. Using the instructions associated with the **label**, the document image is electronically processed and may be archived in a specified location on image storage...or in a database record that is identified by the document identifier printed on the pre-printed **label** which is, in turn, attached to a paper-based document. Regardless of how the **label** is generated, the globally unique identifier printed on the **label** is used to connect the digital image of the paper-based document to the indices and processing information for the related paper-based document. The document identifier that is extracted from the **label** may be used as the name of the file directly or, alternatively, used as part of the...

...into a database that contains the actual file names.

Operational rules, color-coded out baskets, eye legible **label** content or

other user-determined methods will determine the disposition of the original paper-based document (step...

...As shown by the dashed arrow lines in FIG. 7, a user can repeat the indexing and **labeling** process for additional paper-based documents and then batch scan the staged documents all at once. In...

21/5,K/23 (Item 23 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00784185 \*\*Image available\*\*

**A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR STREAM-BASED COMMUNICATION IN A COMMUNICATION SERVICES PATTERNS ENVIRONMENT**

**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE DE PRODUCTION FOURNISSANT UN SYSTEME DE COMMUNICATION EN CONTINU DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT DE CONFIGURATIONS DE SERVICES DE COMMUNICATION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

BOWMAN-AMUAH Michel K, 6426 Peak Vista Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80918, US,

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Hickman Coleman & Hughes, LLP, P.O. Box 52037, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0746, US,

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Application: WO 2000US24125 20000831 (PCT/WO US0024125)

Priority Application: US 99386717 19990831

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-029/06

International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22** ; H04L-029/12

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 150532

**English Abstract**

A system, method, and article of manufacture are disclosed for providing a stream-based communication system. A shared format is defined on interface code for a sending system and a receiving system. A message to be sent from the sending system to the receiving system is translated based on the shared format. Once translated, the message is then sent from the sending system and received by the receiving system. Once the message is received by the receiving system, the message is then translated based on the shared format.

**French Abstract**

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article de production fournissant un systeme de communication en continu. Un format partage est defini selon un code d'interface pour un systeme emetteur et un systeme recepteur. Un message devant etre envoye par le systeme emetteur est traduit sur la base du format partage. Une fois traduit, le message est envoye du systeme emetteur et recu par le systeme recepteur. Le message recu par le systeme recepteur est ensuite traduit sur la base du format

partage.

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Search Rpt 20011115 Late publication of international search report  
Republication 20011115 A3 With international search report.

International Patent Class: G06F-017/22 ...

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... to

pass binary (sound, video), strings to pass strings

FML allows dynamic messages to be sent/received

**Automatic** error logging for Tuxedo components (ULOG, tagent log)

Application code can write to the LTLOG with a...to Java. This is a key  
benefit of encapsulation. Classifying this code is a different matter.

Some **code** 4102 is specific to the Partitioned Business Component. Other  
code is more widely reusable, both functionally and...

21/5,K/24 (Item 24 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00784184 \*\*Image available\*\*

**A SYSTEM, METHOD FOR FIXED FORMAT STREAM COMMUNICATION IN A COMMUNICATION  
SERVICES PATTERNS ENVIRONMENT**

**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE POUR FLUX DE FORMAT FIXE DANS UN ENVIRONNEMENT  
A CONFIGURATIONS DE SERVICES DE COMMUNICATION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US

(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

BOWMAN-AMUAH Michel K, 6426 Peak Vista Circle, Colorado Springs, CO 80918  
, US,

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, P.O. Box 52037,  
Palo Alto, CA 94303-0746, US,

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DE DK DZ EE ES FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL

TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 149954

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture provide a fixed format  
stream-based communication system. A sending fixed format contract on

interface code is defined for a sending system. A receiving fixed format contract on interface code is also defined for a receiving system. A message to be sent from the sending system to the receiving system is translated based on the sending fixed format contract. The message is then sent from the sending system and subsequently received by the receiving system. The message received by the receiving system is then translated based on the receiving fixed format contract.

#### French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article pour systeme de communication a flux de format fixe. Un contrat de format fixe de transmission sur code d'interface est defini pour un systeme de transmission. Un contrat de format fixe de reception sur code d'interface est egalement defini pour un systeme de reception. Un message destine a etre envoye du systeme de transmission au systeme de reception est converti sur la base du contrat de format fixe de transmission. Le message est ensuite transmis depuis le systeme de transmission, puis il est recu par le systeme de reception et converti sur la base du contrat de format fixe.

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Republication 20020103 A3 With international search report.  
International Patent Class: **G06F-017/22** ...  
Fulltext Availability:  
Claims

#### Claim

... Today's dilemma ... no easy answers, yet  
To realize an environment that enhances the productivity of your **analysts** and programmers is a challenge for any project, but for projects building component-based solutions, it's...  
  
...Figure 50 had to be resolved with many compromises for new component work. There were many custom **scripts** created and manual processes defined for leveraging the flow of information between phases and tools.  
339  
Figure...

21/5,K/25 (Item 25 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00777021

**A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR AN E-COMMERCE BASED USER FRAMEWORK DESIGN FOR MAINTAINING USER PREFERENCES, ROLES AND DETAILS**  
**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE MANUFACTURE UTILISES EN COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE POUR LA CONCEPTION DE STRUCTURES D'UTILISATEURS DESTINEES A PRESERVER LES PREFERENCES, ROLES ET DETAILS DES UTILISATEURS**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, Parkstraat 83, NL-2514 JG 's Gravenhage, The Hague, NL, NL (Residence), NL (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

UNDERWOOD Roy A, 4436 Hearthmoor Court, Long Grove, IL 60047, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly LLP, 1400 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US,

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Priority Application: US 99364091 19990730



Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES  
FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD  
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US  
UZ VN YU ZW  
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

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International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 122232

#### English Abstract

A system, method and article of manufacture are provided for managing user information. A site server is provided with information stored thereon including preferences, roles, and details relating to users. A database separate from the site server is also provided. The database has information stored thereon including preferences, roles, and details relating to the users. An identity of one of the users is authenticated. A single interface is displayed which provides the user access to both the site server and the database upon authentication of the identity of the user. The user is allowed to view and change the information that is stored on the site server and the database and that is associated with the user. The single interface is tailored based on the information associated with the user.

#### French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a un systeme, un procede et un article manufacture servant a la gestion d'informations d'utilisateurs. A cet effet, un serveur de site est pourvu d'informations qui y sont stockees, telles que preferences, roles et details concernant les utilisateurs. Une base de donnees separee de ce serveur de site est egalement prevue. Cette base de donnees contient des informations qui y sont stockees, telles que preferences, roles et details concernant les utilisateurs. L'identite de l'un des utilisateurs est authentifiee et une interface unique est affichee pour donner a l'utilisateur acces a la fois au serveur de site et a la base de donnees apres authentication de son identite. L'utilisateur est alors autorise a visualiser et a modifier les informations qui sont stockees dans le serveur de site et dans la base de donnees et qui sont associees a lui. L'interface unique est personnalisee sur la base des informations associees a l'utilisateur.

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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

#### Detailed Description

... programming languages including Microsoft Visual C++,  
30

Various aspects of ReTA will now be set forth under **separate** headings.

#### **CODES** TABLE FRAMEWORK

With reference to Figure 1.1, a codes table framework 140 is provided for

maintaining...business data and a second ADO Recordset with the Result codes.

\* Call an error utility function that **maps** the error return **codes** onto the applications error handling system.

Map the return recordset onto the businessObject (possibly using utility conversion...

...ftinction).

Cal the corresponding SAP method passing in the recordset.

38

Call the error utility function that **maps** the error return **codes** onto the applications error handling system.

Gives an example of an adapter component that demonstrates retrieving and...

...cause the error logged to the database to be rolled back if an error occurs in a **separate** database operation. This scenario has an activity component 400, two business components 404,406 and an error...your relational databases. With point-and-click action, one can specify the type of data needed. TESTBytes **automatically** generates up to millions of rows of meaningful test data, eliminating days or weeks of time-consuming...

21/5,K/26 (Item 26 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00777020

**A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR RESOURCE ADMINISTRATION IN AN E-COMMERCE TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE**  
**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE MANUFACTURE POUR L'ADMINISTRATION DE RESSOURCES DANS UNE ARCHITECTURE TECHNIQUE DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, Parkstraat 83, NL-2514 JG 'S Gravenhage, NL, NL  
(Residence), NL (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

UNDERWOOD Roy A, 4436 Hearthmoor Court, Long Grove, IL 60047, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, LLP, P.O. Box  
52037, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0746, US,

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Priority Application: US 99364161 19990730

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DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/46**

International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44 ; G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 136396

## English Abstract

A system, method and article of manufacture provide a resources e-commerce technical architecture. One embodiment of the present invention includes first performing network performance modeling on a network. Context objects are shared among a plurality of components executed on a transaction server on the network. Application consistency is maintained by referencing text phrases through a short codes framework. Further, software modules are managed during development of the architecture.

## French Abstract

Cette invention se rapporte a un systeme, a un procede et a un article manufacture qui forment une architecture technique de commerce electronique pour l'administration de ressources. Dans un mode de realisation de cette invention, on soumet d'abord un reseau a une operation de modelisation des performances reseau. Les objets contextes sont partages entre plusieurs elements executes sur un serveur de transactions du reseau. On maintient la coherence des applications en referencant des phrases textes via une structure de codes courts. Des modules de logiciels sont en outre geres pendant l'elaboration de cette architecture.

## Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010208 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.  
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Search Rpt 20010830 Late publication of international search report  
Republication 20010830 A3 With international search report.  
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/46**  
International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44 ...**

... **G06F-017/60**

## Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

## Detailed Description

... error  
event location.

method and object name where the event occurred  
event code (sub-type).

SQL error code ,  
Application,error code - mapped to a unique description in the database  
Architecture error code - mapped to a unique description in the database  
event context.  
value of specific object  
the current event to...ReTA Session framework leverages the Internet Information Server Active Server Page (IIS/ASP) session object, which is **automatically** created when a user who has no open IIS sessions requests a Web page.

## Session Framework

Description...of screen width the form may occupy.

Add a widget object to this Bann. Widgets are created **separately** .

Generates the HTML code for the Form. The return value is the output HTML and should be printed to-,the screen...AFPushButton, AFTextBox, AFTextArea,

AFRadioButton, AFCheckBox, AFDropDown and AFSelectedList.

Attaching the navigation action to a UI item may **automatically** direct the user to the next page.

The next page is identified by the flow control service...potential bottlenecks or processing anomalies.

#### Procedures / Standards

During the automated test execution process, the testing tool may **automatically verify** the current state of the system (i.e. actual results) against the expected state of the system...

...during the test execution.

#### Procedures / Standards

During the automated test execution process, the testing tool may **automatically verify** the current state of the system (i.e. actual results) against the expected state of the system...test process.

#### Tool Recommendation

0 Rational's Visual PureCoverage TM is an easy-to-use code-coverage **analysis** tool that **automatically** pinpoints areas of code that code that have and have not been exercised during testing. This greatly... generate errors of the form "Table / View does not exist." This is in the same because the **scripts** delete before trying to create objects - if the scripts directory. are being run for the first time...

21/5,K/27 (Item 27 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00777017

**A SYSTEM, METHOD AND ARTICLE OF MANUFACTURE FOR A HOST FRAMEWORK DESIGN IN AN E-COMMERCE ARCHITECTURE**  
**SYSTEME, PROCEDE ET ARTICLE DE PRODUCTION DESTINES A LA CONCEPTION D'UNE STRUCTURE D'ORDINATEUR CENTRAL DANS UNE ARCHITECTURE DE COMMERCE ELECTRONIQUE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ACCENTURE LLP, 1661 Page Mill Road, Palo Alto, CA 94304, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

UNDERWOOD Roy A, 4436 Hearthmoor Court, Long Grove, IL 60047, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

HICKMAN Paul L (agent), Oppenheimer Wolff & Donnelly, LLP, 38th Floor,  
2029 Century Park East, Los Angeles, CA 90067-3024, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200109752 A2-A3 20010208 (WO 0109752)  
Application: WO 2000US20560 20000728 (PCT/WO US0020560)  
Priority Application: US 99364733 19990730

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES  
FI GB GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD  
MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US  
UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/46**

International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44 ; G06F-017/30 ; G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

## Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 122613

## English Abstract

A system, method and article of manufacture are provided for accessing services within a server without a need for knowledge of an application program interface of the server. A role container is first created. Next, a role class is defined and an attribute for the role class is generated which includes a default start page attribute. In the role container, a role object is made in the role class with the default start page attribute associated therewith. A uniform resource locator is selected for the default start page attribute.

## French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme, un procede et un article de production permettant d'accéder a des services a l'interieur d'un serveur sans avoir necessairement la connaissance d'une interface de programme d'application du serveur. Un contenant de role est tout d'abord cree. Ensuite, une classe de role est definie et un attribut pour la classe de role est produit lequel contient un attribut de page d'ouverture implicite. Dans le contenant de role, un objet de role est produit dans la classe de role avec l'attribut de page d'ouverture implicite lui etant associe. Un localisateur de ressource uniforme est selectionne pour l'attribut de la page d'ouverture implicite.

## Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination 20010531 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date  
Search Rpt 20020124 Late publication of international search report  
Republication 20020124 A3 With international search report.  
Main International Patent Class: **G06F-009/46**  
International Patent Class: **G06F-009/44 ...**

... **G06F-017/30** ...

... **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

## Detailed Description

... business data and a second ADO Recordset with the Result codes.

Call an error utility function that **maps** the error return **codes** onto the applications error handling system.

Map the return recordset onto the businessObject (possibly using utility conversion...results Performance Management  
Description

174

## Procedures /Standards

During the automated test execution process, the testing tool may **automatically verify** the current state of the system (i.e. actual results) against the expected state of the system...

...encountered during the test execution.

## Procedures /Standards

During the automated test execution process, the testing tool may **automatically verify** the current state of the system (i.e. actual results) against the expected state of the system...

...of the test process.

## Tool Recommendation

Rational's Visual PureCoverage™ is an easy-to-use code-coverage

analysis tool that automatically pinpoints areas of code that code that have and have not been exercised during testing. This greatly...

21/5,K/28 (Item 28 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00762426 \*\*Image available\*\*

**A SECURE INTERNET VAULT FOR CONSUMER RECEIPTS, LEGAL DOCUMENTS AND COMMERCE  
CHAMBRE FORTE PROTEGEE SUR INTERNET POUR RECUS, DOCUMENTS JURIDIQUES ET  
COMMERCE DU CONSOMMATEUR**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

RECEIPTCITY COM INC, 3051 N. 1st Street, San Jose, CA 95134, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

ALLAN Scott T, 2924 Hillside Drive, Burlingame, CA 94010, US,  
MILES Jeffery T, 6196 Gilder Drive, San Jose, CA 95123, US,  
STOUT J Gregory, 642 Caliente #23, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, US,  
VALLIANI Aziz, 1111 Tewa Court, Fremont, CA 94539, US,  
RAFII Abbas, 1546 Wisteria Court, Los Altos, CA 94024, US,  
KAREEMI Nazim, 2145 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, CA 94301, US,

Legal Representative:

KAUFMAN Michael A (et al) (agent), Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert  
LLP, 4 Embarcadero Center, Suite 3400, San Francisco, CA 94111-4187, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200075835 A2-A3 20001214 (WO 0075835)  
Application: WO 2000US15371 20000602 (PCT/WO US0015371)  
Priority Application: US 99137575 19990604; US 99141380 19990628; US  
2000480883 20000110

Designated States: CA JP

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class: G07F-019/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17914

English Abstract

Apparatus and methods for providing an Internet site serving as a secure, electronic vault, repository or file cabinet for consumer's transaction records, legal documents, insurance policies and other secure information that consumers may wish to store on a website. This storage, provides commerce services that save the consumer time. In various embodiments, the invention is as follows: participating merchants send transactions records to the Internet site for viewing from the consumer website. To view the electronic record, the consumer visits the site, identifies himself and selects the record they wish to view. The consumer may search for a particular record using multiple criteria and view an image of the record. Once the record is selected, the consumer may download data related to the record personal-finance programs. This saves time for consumers tracking personal spending or creating expense reports. As transactions are identified and viewed, the website displays advertisements to the consumer, targeted, based upon consumer demographics, stated preferences, purchasing history or other methods.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un appareil et des procedes destines a la creation d'un site internet servant de chambre forte electronique protegee, de referentiel ou de classeur pour les enregistrements de transactions, documents juridiques, polices d'assurance et autres informations protegees que les consommateurs souhaitent stocker sur un site web. Ce systeme de stockage fournit des services commerciaux, faisant ainsi

gagner du temps au consommateur. Dans divers modes de realisation, l'invention comprend les etapes mentionnees ci-apres. Des commercants participants envoient des enregistrements de transactions au site internet afin que le consommateur puisse les visualiser depuis son site web. Pour visualiser l'enregistrement electronique, le consommateur visite le site, s'identifie et selectionne l'enregistrement qu'il souhaite visualiser. Le consommateur peut chercher un enregistrement en particulier, en utilisant de multiples criteres, et visualiser une image de l'enregistrement. Lorsque l'enregistrement est selectionne, le consommateur peut telecharger des donnees liees aux programmes de credit mobilier de l'enregistrement. Ceci permet de gagner du temps aux consommateurs voulant verifier leurs depenses personnelles ou generer des rapports sur l'etat de leurs depenses. Lorsque les transactions sont identifiees et visualisees, le site web presente des publicites au consommateur. Ces annonces peuvent etre cibles a partir de donnees demographiques concernant les consommateurs, leurs preferences, l'historique de leurs achats ou d'autres procedes, afin de susciter un plus grand interet chez le consommateur. Le consommateur peut s'inscrire pour etre informe a l'avance concernant des evenements speciaux ou des services aide-memoire, lors d'occasions speciales d'achat (anniversaires de mariage, anniversaires, etc.), avec des recommandations specifiques sur les marchandises. Les consommateurs peuvent commander a nouveau des produits ou etre achemines sur le site web d'achat d'un commercant pour acheter des pieces detachees ou des accessoires, en selectionnant ("cliquer sur", par exemple) l'article choisi dans un enregistrement.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication	20001214	A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.
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Search Rpt	20010503	Late publication of international search report
Republication	20010503	A3 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

```

... termed
the "secondary channel."
The second channel provides a high bandwidth in order to
carry the expected graphics - and/or audio-intensive web information.
As described above, the TC 1261 displays information from
both the...

...including instructions) received on the
secondary channel. Thus, the customer and (perhaps more importantly)
the customers in line behind the customer do not have to wait for the
secondary information processing to complete before the...include the
date and time of the transaction, as well as merchant-oriented fields,
rendered signatures and line items. The 30 gathering of information may
apply to "physical" transaction occurring at a
merchant location as...

...1 5
-- Data Role
To prevent each user from having to have access to
information for every table in its database, the electronic-receipts
service
uses the data-access roles of "system," "data" and "administration...

...system. It also allows access to update the logs.
The data role has permission to read data tables (for example,
transaction, line -item and non-searchable tables ).
The administration-data role has permission to read and
update information related to the administration of the...

```

...the electronic-receipts service may mask a portion(s) of a credit-card number or apply a **grid** over a signature. The I 0 service may restrict access to user information by requiring a password ( **matching** the user name). Also, as described above, access to database data is restricted by role - in the...database service. A site and the electronic-receipts service may communicate 5 using messages that are name- **value** pairs. The following is an example of a transaction communication used to create a transaction **table** :  
 SiteID=981 &TUID1 =8171123&TUID2=0&TranType=0&PayType=I &AcctNum=4430928209&ExprDate=1 999/12/02& ...  
 I 0  
 The temporary-database service splits the name- **value** pairs apart and places the data into an SQL-server **table** .  
 The set of names for such transaction- **table** name- **value** pairs may include the following: SiteGpID (the site group ID), SiteID (the site ID), 5 TUIDI and...

...The ID of the Authorizer is, for example, NPC, FirstData or unspecified.  
 29  
 The service maintains a **table** of **line** items. The set of names for **line** -item- **table** name- **value** pairs may include the following: TUIDI , TUID2, LineNum (the **line** number for each item in a transaction), Descr (the description of the item), SKU (stock keeping unit...)

...an exception record created as necessary. The service updates the log for the billing system. If the **table** is not locked, the record is deleted and the service moves on to the next record. If the **table** is locked, the service clears the **table** at the end of the merge. In an alternative embodiment, the permanent-database service again backs up ...splits data apart (Trans and Payment). The service runs an INSERTO or BATCH-MERGE0 against the temporary **table** into the split-data **tables** , with exceptions recorded as necessary. The temporary **table** is then cleared. This 30 alternative embodiment has the advantage of speed.  
 -- The Electronic-Receipts Search Service...

...the user routed to the appropriate pages.  
 -Electronic Advertising and Market Research  
 The TC 200, 300 displays **graphical** content (including targeted advertising) to customers. This may include dynamic offers for goods that a consumer may purchase and have shipped to his home. The data form 140's access to purchasing data by **line** item or demographics enables the form 140 to target content to a particular consumer. The TC 200...

...end, namely, at the computer 190, the electronicreceipts or secure internet-vault services may display content (including **graphics** and targeted advertising) to the consumer. A service may target the content based upon the consumer's...

...internet 180 (or other communications link) to the data form 140. The farm 140 determines what content **graphics** to show the customer buying the item with the received UPC product information (and buying any other...



...for 90  
seconds, the data center 140 forwards to the TC 1261 a multiplicity of  
distinct content **graphics** , say, a coupon for the personal portable  
stereo  
and a coupon for batteries for the portable stereo. The data farm 140  
presents these to the TC 1261 in HTML and/or **Java** (trn) (that is to  
say, some  
predetermined web-directed language(s)), and the TC 1261 converts the  
HTML/ **Java** (tm) instructions into a (multi-) ...frame may present  
content that the web-enabled TC 1261  
forwards.  
In one embodiment, the multiple content **graphics** are all  
presented substantially simultaneously to the customer. In another  
embodiment, subsets of the multiple content **graphics** are presented over  
time. (The POS system shows each subset for a predetermined period of  
time.) In the degenerate case, the subsets consists of exactly one  
content **graphics** , and the multiplicity of content **graphics** is  
presented serially.  
The data farm 140 may form an expectation for the amount of  
time the customer will spend at the iPOS platform and develop a  
multiplicity of content **graphics** accordingly. However, the data farm  
140  
typically will not know the actual amount of time beforehand. It...

...situation, the TC 1261 may not  
have enough time to present all of the multiplicity of content **graphics**  
received from the data form 140.  
On the other hand, the customer may spend longer than the...

...may have more time than necessary to present to the customer all of the  
multiplicity of content **graphics** received from the data farm 140. The  
TC  
1261 may re-present some or even all of the multiplicity of content  
**graphics** .  
The information that the data farm 140 directs the TC 1261 to  
present may be only visual...

...data farm 140 the  
consumer's response to the survey results. The farm 140 may alter any  
**subsequent** presentation of **graphics** content to conform with the  
response  
it received.  
For example, the customer may have indicated on the...

...140 then re-insfructs the TC 1261 not to display the content for  
batteries previously forwarded.  
The **graphics** content encourage the customer to select the  
coupon by touching an area of the screen of the...

21/5,K/29 (Item 29 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

00762425 \*\*Image available\*\*  
AN ELECTRONIC-RECEIPTS SERVICE  
SERVICE ELECTRONIQUE DE RECUS  
Patent Applicant/Assignee:  
RECEIPTCITY COM INC, 3051 N. 1st Street, San Jose, CA 95134, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)  
Inventor(s):  
ALLAN Scott T, 2924 Hillside Drive, Burlingame, CA 94010, US,  
MILES Jeffery, 6196 Gilder Drive, San Jose, CA 95123, US,  
STOUT J Greg, 642 Caliente, #23, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, US,  
VALLIANI Aziz, 1111 Tewa Court, Fremont, CA 94539, US,  
RAFII Abbas, 1546 Wisteria Court, Los Altos, CA 94024, US,

KAREEMI Nazim, 2145 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, CA, US,  
Legal Representative:  
KAUFMAN Michael A (et al) (agent), Flehr Hohbach Test Albritton & Herbert  
LLP, 4 Embarcadero Center, Suite 3400, San Francisco, CA 94111-4187, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US15368 20000602 (PCT/WO US0015368)  
Priority Application: US 99137575 19990604; US 99141380 19990628; US  
2000480883 20000110

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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class: G07F-019/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 18738

English Abstract

Apparatus and methods for a web-based transaction data storage and retrieval offering for merchants and customers, providing; retailers the operational cost savings of electronic signature capture with minimal integration of such signatures into their legacy systems. Transaction data including signatures are securely transmitted from the merchant to the remote, transaction-record repository. An internet browser then accesses an electronic-records-service web-site that provides a straightforward, user-friendly interface (for searching transaction-record data) for recreating receipts as proof of a transaction. When a transaction record (a receipt, for example) is required, the customer, the merchant's employees or designated financial agents of the customer or the merchant (banks or payment processors, for example) can access the electronics-records service through an internet using a web browser. These records can be viewed, downloaded or printed; or faxed or e-mailed to the desired recipient.

French Abstract

Cette invention concerne un dispositif et des procedes portant sur un systeme Web de stockage et de recuperation de donnees de transaction a l'intention de vendeurs et de clients. Grace a ce systeme, les detaillants peuvent reduire les couts operationnels en rapport avec la capture de la signature electronique, pour une integration minimale desdites signatures dans leurs systemes existants. Des donnees de transaction avec signatures sont transmises en toute securite du marchant a une logitheque a distance d'enregistrement des transactions. Un navigateur Internet permet ensuite d'accéder a un site web avec service d'enregistrement electronique qui assure une interface directe et conviviale (pour la recherche de donnees de transaction) en vue de la re-creation de recus comme preuve de la transaction. Lorsqu'une piece relative a une transaction (un reçu par exemple) doit être fournie, le client, le personnel du vendeur ou des agents financiers dument designes du client ou de vendeurs (tels que banques ou organismes charges du traitement des paiements) peuvent accéder aux dossiers electronique via Internet au moyen d'un navigateur. Ces dossiers peuvent être etudies, transférés ou imprimés, ou bien être expédiés par telecopie ou courrier electronique au destinataire voulu. Pour accéder a un dossier electronique, l'utilisateur se rend sur le site Internet correspondant, s'enregistre et choisit la transaction pour laquelle il souhaite voir le reçu. Pour cette recherche, il peut utiliser divers moyens (tels que date, emplacement d'enregistrement, montant total de la transaction) et observer visuellement le reçu. L'utilisateur peut utiliser le dossier ainsi recupere de la transaction pour contester une facturation ou bien retourner ou echanger un bien. Ce service d'enregistrement de dossiers constitue ainsi un moyen rapide et economique au service du client tout en ameliorant la qualite du service a la clientele.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Search Rpt 20010525 Late publication of international search report

Republication 20010525 A3 With international search report.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... the "secondary channel."

20

The second channel provides a high bandwidth in order to carry the expected **graphics** - and/or audio-intensive web information. As described above, the TC 1261 displays information from both the...

...including instructions) received on the secondary channel. Thus, the customer and (perhaps more importantly) the customers in **line** behind the customer do not have to wait for the secondary information processing to complete before the...

...include the date and time of the transaction, as well as merchant-oriented fields, rendered signatures and **line** items. The gathering of information may apply to "physical" transaction occurring at a merchant location as well...

...for transactions.

-- Data Role

To prevent each user from having to have access to information for every **table** in its database, the electronic-receipts service

uses the data-access roles of "system," "data" and "administration" ... system. It also allows access to update the logs.

The data role has permission to read data **tables** (for example, transaction, **line** -item and non-searchable **tables** ).

The administration-data role has permission to read and update information related to the administration of the...

...the electronic-receipts service may mask a portion(s) of a credit-card number or apply a **grid** over a signature. The

service may restrict access to user information by requiring a password ( **matching** the user name). Also, as described above, access to database data is restricted by role - in the...permanent-database service.

A site and the electronic-receipts service may communicate using messages that are name- **value** pairs or markup-language entities. The following is an example of a transaction communication used to create...

...PayType=I &AcctN

um=4430928209&ExprDate=1 999/12/02& ...

The temporary-database service splits the name- **value** pairs apart and places the data into an SQL-server **table** .

The set of names for such transaction- **table** name- **value** pairs may include the following: SiteGpID (the site group ID), SiteID (the site ID), TUID1 and TUID2...

...The ID

28

of the Authorizer is, for example, NPC, FirstData or unspecified.

The service maintains a **table** of **line** items. The set of names for **line** -item- **table** name- **value** pairs may include the following: TUID1, TUID2,

LineNum (the **line** number for each item in a transaction), Descr (the

description of the item), SKU (stock keeping unit...

...an exception record

created as necessary. The service updates the log for the billing system. If the **table** is not locked, the record is deleted and the service moves on to the next record. If the **table** is locked, the service clears the **table** at the end of the merge. In an alternative embodiment, the permanent-database service again backs up...

...splits data apart

(Trans and Payment). The service runs an INSERTO or BATCH-MERGE( against the temporary **table** into the split-data **tables** , with exceptions

29

recorded as necessary. The temporary **table** is then cleared. This alternative embodiment has the advantage of speed.

-- The Electronic-Receipts Search Service  
The...

...the user routed to the appropriate pages.

-Electronic Advertising and Market Research

The TC 200, 300 displays **graphical** content (including targeted advertising) to customers. This may include dynamic offers for goods that a

consumer may purchase and have shipped to his home. The data form 140's access to purchasing data by **line** item or demographics enables the

form 140 to target content to a particular consumer.

The TC 200namely, at the computer 190, the electronicreceipts or secure internet-vault services may display content (including

**graphics** and targeted advertising) to the consumer. A service may target

the content based upon the consumer's...

...internet 180 (or other communications

link) to the data farm 140. The form 140 determines what content

**graphics**

to show the customer buying the item with the received UPC product information (and buying any other...

...for 90

seconds, the data center 140 forwards to the TC 1261 a multiplicity of distinct content **graphics** , say, a coupon for the personal portable stereo

and a coupon for batteries for the portable stereo. The data farm 140 presents these to the TC 1261 in HTML and/or **Java** (trn) (that is to say, some

predetermined web-directed language(s)), and the TC 1261 converts the HTML/ **Java** (trn) instructions into a (multi-)media presentation for the customer on a second area of the display...

...frame may present content that the web-enabled TC 1261 forwards.

In one embodiment, the multiple content **graphics** are all presented substantially simultaneously to the customer. In another embodiment, subsets of the multiple content **graphics** are presented over time. (The POS system shows each subset for a predetermined period of time.) In the degenerate case, the subsets consists of exactly one content **graphics** , and the multiplicity of content **graphics** is presented serially.

The data farm 140 may form an expectation for the amount of time the customer will spend at the POS platform and develop a multiplicity of content **graphics** accordingly. However, the data farm 140

typically will not know the actual amount of time beforehand. It...

...situation, the TC 1261 may not

have enough time to present all of the multiplicity of content **graphics** received from the ...may have more time than necessary to present to the customer all of the multiplicity of content **graphics** received from the data form 140. The TC 1261 may re-present some or even all of the multiplicity of content **graphics** . The information that the data form 140 directs the TC 1261 to present may be only visual...

...data form 140 the consumer's response to the survey results. The farm 140 may alter any subsequent presentation of **graphics** content to conform with the response it received. For example, the customer may have indicated on the...

...140 then re-instructs the TC 1261 not to display the content for batteries previously forwarded. The **graphics** content encourage the customer to select the coupon by touching an area of the screen of the...

21/5,K/30 (Item 30 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00761430 \*\*Image available\*\*  
SYSTEM, METHOD AND COMPUTER PROGRAM FOR REPRESENTING PRIORITY INFORMATION CONCERNING COMPONENTS OF A SYSTEM  
SYSTEME, METHODE ET ARTICLE FABRIQUE PERMETTANT DE CLASSER PAR ORDRE DE PRIORITE DES COMPOSANTS D'UNE STRUCTURE DE RESEAU NECESSAIRES A LA MISE EN OEUVRE D'UNE TECHNIQUE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

ANDERSEN CONSULTING LLP, 100 South Wacker Drive, Chicago, IL 60606, US,  
US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

GUHEEN Michael F, 2218 Mar East Street, Tiburon, CA 94920, US,  
MITCHELL James D, 3004 Alma, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266, US,  
BARRESE James J, 757 Pine Avenue, San Jose, CA 95125, US,

Legal Representative:

BRUESS Steven C (agent), Merchant & Gould P.C., P.O. Box 2903,  
Minneapolis, MN 55402-0903, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE  
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG  
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW  
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description  
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 149024

English Abstract

A system, method, and article of manufacture are provided for

prioritizing components of an existing network framework. First, a priority is determined among a plurality of components required for implementation of a predetermined technology using an existing network framework. The existing network framework and the plurality of components are then pictorially represented. Next, a first component of the existing network framework is indicia coded in order to indicate that the first component must be implemented first. Thereafter, a second component and any remaining components of the existing network framework are indicia encoded in order to indicate that the second components and any remaining components must be implemented after the first component.

#### French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a un systeme, a une methode et a l'article fabrique permettant de classer par ordre de priorite des composants d'une structure de reseau existante. Un certain degre de priorite est, tout d'abord, etabli entre plusieurs composants necessaires a la mise en oeuvre d'une technique predeterminee au moyen d'une structure de reseau existante. Cette derniere ainsi que les composants sont representes graphiquement. Ensuite, un premier composant de la structure de reseau est code sous forme de signe afin d'indiquer qu'il doit etre mis en oeuvre en premier. Un deuxieme composant ainsi que tous les composants restants de la structure de reseau existante sont ensuite codes sous forme de signes afin d'indiquer qu'ils doivent etre mis en oeuvre a la suite du premier.

#### Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

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Examination	20010322	Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date
Correction	20020221	Corrected version of Pamphlet: page 359a, description, added; pages 1/97-97/97, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/190-190/190
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Fulltext Availability:  
Detailed Description

#### Detailed Description

... confusion and maximize retention in a viewer and further to increase the viewer's understanding of the **organization** and interrelation of the various pieces of information with each other. There is further a particular need...to unit test a program. This tool provides information about the activity of programs and systems, enabling **automatic analysis** and diagramming, assisted code tracing, editing capabilities, and automatic documentation. The debugger allows the developer to enter ...it conforms to project and international standards. These types of tools include the following.

" Code Analysis - Code **analysis** provides the objective information and metrics needed to monitor and improve code quality and maintenance (e.g ...that outstanding incidents are resolved in a timely manner. As part of Incident Management, incidents are reviewed, **analyzed**, tracked, escalated as necessary, and resolved.

Failure Control (1310)

Involves the detection and correction of faults within...

00758852      \*\*Image available\*\*

**ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE DISCOVERY FROM MULTIPLE DATA SETS USING MULTIPLE  
SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINES**

**AMELIORATION DE LA DECOUVERTE DE CONNAISSANCES A PARTIR D'ENSEMBLES DE  
DONNEES MULTIPLES AU MOYEN DE MACHINES A VECTEURS DE SOUTIEN MULTIPLES**

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

BARNHILL Stephen D, 19 Mad Turkey Crossing, Savannah, GA 31411, US, US  
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Legal Representative:

MERCHANT Mary Anthony (et al) (agent), Kilpatrick Stockton LLP, 2400  
Monarch Tower, 3424 Peachtree Road, N.E., Atlanta, GA 30326, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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Application: WO 2000US14326 20000524 (PCT/WO US0014326)

Priority Application: US 99135715 19990525

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DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI

SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/18**

International Patent Class: G06K-009/62

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14536

**English Abstract**

A system and method for enhancing knowledge discovery from data using multiple learning machines in general and multiple support vector machines in particular. Training data for a learning machine is pre-processed in order to add meaning thereto. Pre-processing data may involve transforming the data points and/or expanding the data points. By adding meaning to the data, the learning machine is provided with a greater amount of information for processing. With regard to support vector machines in particular, the greater the amount of information that is processed, the better generalizations about the data that may be derived. Multiple support vector machines, each comprising distinct kernels, are trained with the pre-processed training data and are tested with test data that is pre-processed in the same manner. The test outputs from multiple support vector machines are compared in order to determine which of the test outputs if any represents an optimal solution. Selection of one or more kernels may be adjusted and one or more support vector machines may be retrained and retested. Optimal solutions based on distinct input data sets may be combined to form a new input data set to be input into one or more additional support vector machine.

**French Abstract**

La presente invention concerne un systeme et un procede d'amelioration de la decouverte de connaissance a partir de donnees au moyen de machines a apprendre multiples en general, et de machines a vecteur de soutien en particulier. Les donnees d'apprentissage destinees a une machine a apprendre sont pretraitees de facon a leur ajouter un sens. Le pretraitement des donnees peut consister a transformer des points de donnees et/ou a les etendre. Si on ajoute un sens aux donnees, la machine a apprendre dispose d'une plus grande quantite d'informations a traiter. En ce qui concerne les machines a vecteurs de soutien en particulier, plus grande est la quantite d'informations traitees, plus il est facile de deriver des generalisations sur les donnees. Les machines a vecteurs de soutien multiples, chacune contenant des noyaux distincts, sont entraenees avec les donnees d'entrainement pretraitees et soumises a un test avec des donnees de test pretraitees de la meme maniere. Les

resultats de test provenant de machines a vecteurs de support multiples sont comparees afin de determiner lesquels des resultats de test representent eventuellement une solution optimale. La selection d'un ou de plusieurs noyaux peut etre corrige, une ou plusieurs machines a vecteurs de soutien multiples pouvant etre soumises a un autre entraînement et a un autre test. En outre, des solutions optimales basees sur des ensembles de donnees d'entree distincts peuvent etre combinees pour former un nouvel ensemble de donnees d'entree a introduire dans une ou plusieurs machine a vecteurs de soutien supplementaires.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001130 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.  
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Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/18**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... a specific example, the Human Genome Project is populating a multi-gigabyte database describing the human genetic **code**. Before this **mapping** of the human genome is complete (expected in 2003), the size of the database is expected to...

...used to create infori-native reports from data, but do not have the ability to intelligently and **automatically** assist humans in **analyzing** and finding patterns of useful know e ge n vast amounts of data. Likewise, using traditionally accepted...

21/5,K/32 (Item 32 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00579145 \*\*Image available\*\*

**PARALLELIZING APPLICATIONS OF SCRIPT-DRIVEN TOOLS**

**PARALLELISATION D'APPLICATIONS D'OUTILS PILOTES PAR SCRIPT**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

AB INITIO SOFTWARE CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

SERRANO Martin,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200042518 A1 20000720 (WO 0042518)

Application: WO 2000US934 20000113 (PCT/WO US0000934)

Priority Application: US 99229849 19990113

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DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR

LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ

TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW AM AZ

BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT

SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/00**

International Patent Class: **G06F-015/62 ; G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 18380

English Abstract

A system and method for parallelizing applications of script-driven software tools. Scripts in the software tool scripting (1) language are automatically analyzed (2) in order to produce a specification for a



parallel computation (3) plus a set of "script fragments", the combination of which is functionally equivalent to the original script. The computational specification plus the script fragments (4) are then executed by a parallel runtime system (5), which causes multiple instances of the original software tool (6) and/or supplemental programs (7) to be run as parallel processes. The resulting processes will read input data (8) and produce output data (9), performing the same computation as was specified by the original script. The combination of the analyzer (2), runtime (5), original software tool, and supplemental programs will, for a given script and input data, produce the same output data as the original software tool alone, but has the capability of using multiple processors in parallel for substantial improvements in overall "throughput". The invention includes computer program embodiments of an automatic script analyzer.

#### French Abstract

Système et procédé permettant de paralléliser des applications d'outils logiciels pilotes par un script. Les scripts écrits dans le langage d'écriture de script (1) pour les outils logiciels sont automatiquement analysés (2) de façon à produire une spécification destinée à un calcul parallèle (3) plus un ensemble de "fragments de script", dont la combinaison équivaut fonctionnellement au script original. La spécification de calcul plus les fragments de script (4) sont ensuite exécutés par un système d'exécution parallèle (5), grâce auquel de multiples instances de l'outil logiciel original (6) et/ou des programmes supplémentaires (7) peuvent être exécutés sous forme de processus parallèles. Les processus obtenus lisent les données d'entrée (8) et produisent des données de sortie (9) en effectuant les mêmes calculs que ceux spécifiés par le script original. La combinaison de l'analyseur (2), du système d'exécution (5), de l'outil logiciel original et des programmes supplémentaires produisent, pour un script et des données d'entrée identiques, les mêmes données de sortie que l'outil logiciel original seul, mais permet d'utiliser plusieurs processeurs en parallèle, ce qui améliore sensiblement le "rendement" général. L'invention concerne également les modes de réalisation de programmes informatiques d'un analyseur de script automatique.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/00

International Patent Class: G06F-015/62 ...

... G06F-017/30

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

#### Claim

... script when executed by a parallel runtime system.

3 The method of claims 1 or 2, wherein **automatically analyzing the script** includes:

- (a) **parsing the script** into statements;
- (b) constructing a **serial dataflow graph** from the parsed statements;
- and
- (c) construction a **parallel dataflow graph** from the **serial dataflow graph** .

4 The method of claim 3, wherein constructing the serial dataflow graph includes:

- (a) constructing a serial...

...by a parallel runtime system.

12 The computer program of claims 10 or 11, wherein **automatically analyzing the script** includes:

- (a) **parsing the script** into statements;
- (b) constructing a **serial dataflow graph** from the parsed statements;
- and
- (c) construction a **parallel dataflow graph** from the **serial dataflow graph** .

13 The computer program of claim 12, wherein constructing the serial dataflow graph includes:  
(a) constructing a...

21/5,K/33 (Item 33 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00545209 \*\*Image available\*\*

**COMPUTERIZED DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM AND METHOD**  
**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE INFORMATIQUES SERVANT A RESOUDRE UN LITIGE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

CYBER\$ETTLE COM INC,

Inventor(s):

BURCHETTA James D,

BROFMAN Charles S,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200008582 A1 20000217 (WO 0008582)

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Priority Application: US 98130154 19980806

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EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS

LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR

TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD

RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF

CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 33203

**English Abstract**

A computerized system for automated dispute resolution through an Intranet website via the Internet or other communications linkage for communicating and processing a series of demands to satisfy a claim made by or on behalf of a claimant or other person involved in a dispute with at least one other person, such as a defendant, his insurer, or other sponsor, and a series of offers to settle the claim through at least one central processing unit including operation system software for controlling the central processing unit is disclosed. Preferably, the system also allows for the collection, processing, and dissemination of settlement data generated from settlements through the operation of the system for use by sponsors and claimants in establishing the settlement value of future cases. Also disclosed is a method for communicating and processing a series of demands and a series of offers through the system.

**French Abstract**

Systeme informatique servant a resoudre automatiquement un litige par l'intermediaire d'un site Web Intranet passant par Internet ou une autre liaison de communication afin de communiquer et de traiter une serie de demandes, de maniere a repondre a une plainte adressee par un demandeur ou de la part de ce dernier ou par une autre personne impliquee dans un litige avec au moins une autre personne, telle qu'un defendeur, son assureur ou un autre garant, ainsi qu'une serie d'offres afin de regler le litige par l'intermediaire d'au moins un processeur central incorporant un logiciel de systeme d'exploitation servant a commander ce processeur central. Ce systeme permet egalement, de preference, de recueillir, de traiter et de diffuser des donnees de reglement generees a partir de reglements par l'exploitation du systeme, dans le but d'etre utilisees par les garants et les demandeurs pour etablir la valeur de reglement de cas futurs. Procede servant a communiquer et a traiter une

serie de demandes et une serie d'offres au moyen de ce systeme.

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Fulltext Availability:

Claims

Claim

... a claim would be settled;  
a step of executing a program object, written in an object oriented  
**programming language**, for sequentially comparing individual proposed  
amounts of the series of proposed amounts against individual proposed  
counter amounts...

...steps for multi-round dispute resolution,  
the method comprising:  
97  
a first step for analyzing pairs of **values** in normal rounds according  
to a first criteria, each of the pairs of **values** including one **value**  
provided by a first party and another **value** provided by a second party  
adverse to the first party with respect to a claim, the **values** in each  
pair of **values** differing in magnitude from each other; a second step  
for determining if the first criteria is satisfied of **values** in  
accordance with a power round criteria; and  
a fifth step for, when either the first criteria...

...for  
communication to at least one of the first and second parties, that does  
not reveal a **value** provided by the first party to the second party and  
vice-versa.  
125. The method of claim...

...for the claim.  
126. The method of claim 123 further comprising:  
a step for initiating an on- **line** transfer of funds **equal** to the  
payment  
from the whichever of the first or second party is a second entity for...

...claimant for the claim.  
127. The method of claim 123 further comprising:  
98  
a step for on- **line** generation of documents including an identification  
of the claim, whichever of the first or second party is...

...and the offer.  
99  
. The method of claim 128 further comprising:  
calculating the payment amount as a **value** between the demand and the  
offer.  
133. A method comprising:  
receiving first signals including data...

...communications linkage from an  
insurer, the signals including data communicated for temporary storage,  
the data representing two **values** usable as offers to settle a claim,  
one of the two **values** being  
greater than the other of the two **values** ;  
b) sending a request to a claimant to submit demands representing  
different monetary amounts for which the...a venue, an attorney, a  
settlement payment amount, and a  
sponsor.  
145. A method of automated on- **line** dispute resolution comprising:  
maintaining an interface to the internet through which a claimant can  
submit demands for...

...145 further comprising:  
forwarding received information, via the interface, for display to the  
claimant including a settlement **value** supplied by the dispute  
resolution system calculated when the criteria is satisfied.

147. The method of claim...

...claimant with the either positive or negative indication for the claim.

149. A system comprising:

a first **value**, submitted on **line** by a first entity;  
a second **value** submitted on **line** by a second entity, the first and second entities being adverse to each other with respect to a claim, the first **value** being inaccessible to the second entity and the second **value** being inaccessible to the first entity, the first **value** and the second **value** being different in magnitude from each other;

a proxy including an input, an output and a computer executable program, the program being structured to, when executing, accept a pair of **values** from adverse entities via the input and return a result indicator to the proxy based upon a mathematical comparison of the pair of **values**, the program being further structured to provide a payment **value** for the claim to at least one of the adverse entities via the output when the result...

...system of claim 149 further including processor accessible storage configured to temporarily store the first and second **values** for retrieval by the proxy via the input.

151. The system of claim 149 wherein the computer executable program includes a plurality of modules, one of which is programmed in an object oriented **programming language** and another of which is programmed in a markup language.

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. The system of claim 151 wherein the object oriented **programming language** includes JavaScript.

153. The system of claim 151 wherein the markup language is ColdFusion Markup Language.

154...

...the result indicator indicates that the predetermined criteria is not satisfied, the proxy discards the pair of **values**.

156. The system of claim 149 wherein, when the program is executed and the result indicator indicates that the predetermined criteria is satisfied, the proxy calculates the payment **value** from the pair of **values** and then discards the pair of **values**.

157. The system of claim 149 wherein the first **value** is an offer made by a sponsor and the second **value** is a demand made by a claimant.

158. The system of claim 149 further including an entity accessible detail log including a correlation of payment **values** and claim specific information.

159. The system of claim 158 wherein the claim specific information includes data...

...system of claim 158 further including proxy accessible storage into which the proxy can store the payment **value** and data representing claim specific information when the result indicator indicates that the predetermined criteria is satisfied.

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. The system of claim 149 wherein the pair of **values** is the first and second **values**, the predetermined criteria is satisfied and the payment **value** is the median of the first and second **values**.

162. The system of claim 149 wherein the pair of **values** is the first and second **values**, the predetermined criteria is satisfied and the payment **value** is the greater of the first and second **values**

163. The system of claim 149 wherein the predetermined criteria is that the pair of **values** must be within a fixed percentage of each other.

164. The system of claim 163 further including a predetermined over-ride amount which will be compared to a differential between the pair of **values** if the result indicator indicates that the predetermined criteria is not satisfied and, if the differential is less than the predetermined override amount, will cause the proxy to provide the

payment **value** for the claim to at least one adverse entity even though the predetermined criteria was not satisfied.

165. The system of claim 163 wherein the pair of **values** is the first and second **values** , the predetermined criteria is satisfied and the payment **value** is the median of the first and second **values** .

166. The system of claim 163 wherein the pair of **values** is the first and second **values** , the predetermined criteria is satisfied and the payment **value** is the greater of the first and second **values** .

167. The system of claim 163 wherein the pair of **values** is the first and second **values** , the predetermined criteria is satisfied and the payment **value** is a function of the first and second **values** .

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. The system of claim 149 wherein the predetermined criteria is a fixed spread **value** .

169. The system of claim 149 wherein the payment **value** is of a magnitude between one of the **values** in the pair of **values** and another of the **values** in the pair of **values** .

170. The system of claim 150 further including a time indicator which, when exceeded, will cause the proxy to take a predetermined action with regard to at least one of the first or second **values** .

171. The system of claim 170 wherein, the predetermined action is a discarding of the at least one of the first or second **values** .

172. The system of claim 170 wherein the first and second **values** are withdrawable and the predetermined action prevents a withdrawal of one of the first or second **values** .

173. The system of claim 150 further including an entity accessible detail log including a correlation of payment **values** and claim specific information.

174. The system of claim 173 wherein the entity accessible detail log is...

...calculator.

176. The system of claim 175 wherein the exposure calculator is written in an object oriented **programming language** .

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. The system of claim 176 wherein the object oriented **programming language** includes JavaScript.

178. The system of claim 149 wherein the first **value** is one of a plurality of **sequentially** submitted first **values** and the second **value** is one of a plurality of **sequentially** submitted second **values** , all of the **sequentially** submitted **values** being inaccessible to the entity that did not submit them, and wherein the program is further structured to utilize another of the plurality of **sequentially** submitted first **values** , specified by the first entity, in place of the first **value** and to another of the plurality of **sequentially** submitted second **values** , specified by the second entity, in place of the second **value** when the result indicator indicates that the predetermined criteria is not satisfied for the first and second **values** .

179. The system of claim 178 wherein each of the plurality of first **values** is submitted by the first entity according to a specified order.

180. The system of claim 149...

...the program execution limit is three.

182. The system of claim 169 wherein the plurality of first **values** submitted by the first entity is two.

183. The system of claim 149 further including a payment...

...claim.

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. The system of claim 183 wherein the formula is a median of the pair of **values** which caused the predetermined criteria to be satisfied.

185. The system of claim 183 wherein the formula is the greater of the pair of **values** which caused the predetermined criteria to be satisfied.

186. The system of claim 178 further including an...

...submitting an offer or a demand.

190. The system of claim 178 wherein the first plurality of **values** are demands from a claimant.

191. The system of claim 178 wherein the first plurality of **values** are offers from an insurer.

192. The system of claim 149 wherein the first **value** is one of a plurality of **sequentially** submitted first **values** and the second **value** is one of a plurality of **sequentially** submitted second **values**, all of the **sequentially** submitted **values** being inaccessible to the entity that did not submit them, and wherein an acceptance of a pair of **values** by the program along with the returning of the result indicator constitutes a round.

108

. A system comprising:

a first **value**, submitted on **line** by a first entity;

a second **value** submitted on **line** by a second entity, the first and second entities being adverse to each other with respect to a claim, the first **value** being inaccessible to the second entity and the second **value** being inaccessible to the first entity, the first **value** and the second **value** being different in magnitude from each other;

an input connectable to an on- **line** interface for receipt of **values** therefrom;

an output;

memory connected to the input and configured to receive and

temporarily store **values** received from the input;

a processor connected to the memory; and

a computer executable program, the program being structured to, when executed by the processor, accept a pair of **values** from adverse entities and return a specified result indicator based upon the application of a predetermined criteria to a mathematical comparison of the pair of **values** in a normal round and, when the result indicator indicates that the predetermined criteria is not satisfied...

...the program being further structured to perform a power round analysis of a power round pair of **values** by applying a predetermined power round criteria to the power round pair of **values** and, when a power round result indicator indicates that the predetermined power round criteria is satisfied, provide a power round payment **value** for the claim to at least one of the adverse entities via the output.

194. The system of claim 193 wherein one of the power round pair of **values** is the same as one of the pair of **values**.

195. The system of claim 193 wherein the predetermined criteria and the predetermined power round criteria are...

...same.

197. A system comprising:

a facilitator including a plurality of non-revealing entity prompts;

a first **value**, submitted on **line** by a first entity;

a second **value** submitted on **line** by a second entity, the first and second entities being adverse to each other with respect to a claim, the first **value** being inaccessible to the second entity and the second **value** being inaccessible to the first entity, the first **value** and the second **value** being different in magnitude from each other, at least one of the first **value** and the second **value** having been submitted following a communication from the facilitator to either the first entity or the second...

...output and a computer executable

program, the program being structured to, when executing, accept a pair of **values** from adverse entities via the input and return a result indicator to the proxy based upon the application of a predetermined criteria to a mathematical comparison of the pair of **values**, the program being further structured to provide a payment **value** for the claim to at least one of the adverse entities via the output when the result...

...which, when set for the  
dispute, will cause a windfall adjustment calculation to be performed;  
a first **value** , submitted on **line** by a first entity;  
a second **value** submitted on **line** by a second entity, the first and  
second entities being adverse to each other with respect to a claim, the  
first **value** being inaccessible to the second entity and the second  
**value** being inaccessible to the first  
110  
entity, the first **value** and the second **value** being different in  
magnitude from each  
other; and  
a proxy including an input, an output and a computer executable  
program, the program being structured to, when executing, accept a pair  
of **values** from adverse entities via the input and return a result  
indicator to the proxy based upon the application of a predetermined  
criteria to a mathematical comparison of the pair of **values** , the  
program being further structured to provide to at least one of the  
adverse entities, via the...

...entity.

199. The system of claim 198 wherein the windfall adjusted payment  
amount for the pair of **values** is greater than the payment amount for  
the pair of **values** .

200. The system of claim 198 wherein the windfall adjusted payment  
amount for the pair of **values** is less than the payment amount for the  
pair of **values** .

201. A claim dispute resolution system comprising:  
at least one demand submitted by a claimant for a claim and at least one  
**corresponding** offer submitted by a second entity for the claim;  
a preselected criteria, agreed to by the claimant...

...which will be applied, during analysis of the at least one demand and  
the at least one **corresponding** offer, to determine if there is a  
resolution for the claim;  
a claim dispute resolution program constructed...

...executing the claim dispute resolution program, to analyze the at least  
one demand and at least one **corresponding** offer in accordance with the  
111  
preselected criteria and, when the preselected criteria is satisfied,  
calculate a settlement payment of a specified **value** to be paid to the  
claimant to settle the claim and set the settlement initiation indicator  
thereby...

...processor comprising:

a plurality of modules which, when executed by the processor:  
accepts and compares paired monetary **values** submitted by two  
entities adverse to each other with respect to a claim,  
discards the paired monetary **values** which differ from each  
other by more than a specified range,  
calculates a settlement amount to be paid by one entity to  
another entity if a pair of the monetary **values** differ from each other  
within the  
specified range based upon the pair and then discards the pair...

...system with at

least one central processing unit comprising:

(a) introducing into the central processing unit, information  
**corresponding** to a series of rounds of demands to satisfy a claim  
received from a first party for...

...parties adverse to the first  
party in the dispute;

(b) introducing into the central processing unit, information  
**corresponding** to a series of rounds of offers to settle the claim  
received from a second party, adverse...

...party in the dispute;  
 (c) steps (a) and (b) occurring in any order;  
 (d) comparing the information **corresponding** to the series of demands and the series of offers on a round-by-round basis in...

...f) if the demand and the offer in the round causes the settlement, calculating a settlement payment **equal** to one of-  
 (i) a first amount, calculated in accordance with a first  
 ...preestablished percentage of the demand in all rounds but the difference between a particular offer and a **corresponding** demand is less than a preestablished amount;  
 (g) permanently deleting the series of demands and the series...

...demands and series of offers meet the preestablished conditions and every difference between unsuccessful offers and a **corresponding** demand is greater than a preestablished amount, or a settlement message including the settlement payment, when the...

...preestablished percentage of the demand in all rounds but the difference between the particular offer and the **corresponding** demand is less than the preestablished amount.

204. A system for automated dispute resolution comprising:  
 a processor...

21/5,K/34 (Item 34 from file: 349)  
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00522059 \*\*Image available\*\*

**MESH CONNECTED COMPUTER**

**ORDINATEUR A ARCHITECTURE EN RESEAU MAILLE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LOCKHEED MARTIN CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

ABERCROMBIE Andrew P,  
 DUNCAN David A,  
 MEEKER Woodrow L,  
 SCHOOMAKER Ronald W,  
 VAN DYKE-LEWIS Michele D,

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**English Abstract**

An apparatus for processing data has a Single-Instruction-Multiple-Data (SIMD) architecture, and a number of features that improve performance and programmability. The apparatus includes a rectangular array of processing elements and a controller. In one aspect, each of the processing elements includes one or more addressable storage means and other elements arranged in a pipelined architecture. The controller includes means for receiving a high level instruction, and converting each instruction into a sequence of one or more processing element microinstructions for simultaneously controlling each stage of the



processing element pipeline. In doing so, the controller detects and resolves a number of resource conflicts, and automatically generates instructions for registering image operands that are skewed with respect to one another in the processing element array. In another aspect, a programmer references images via pointers to image descriptors that include the actual addresses of various bits of multi-bit data. Other features facilitate and speed up the movement of data into and out of the apparatus. "Hit" detection and histogram logic are also included.

#### French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un appareil de traitement de donnees qui presente une architecture SIMD (Single-Instruction-Multiple Data) et un certain nombre de caracteristiques qui en ameliorent les performances et la programmabilite. L'appareil comprend une matrice rectangulaire d'elements de traitement et un controleur. Selon un aspect de cette invention, chacun des elements de traitement comprend un ou plusieurs moyens de memoire adressables agences selon une architecture pipeline. Le controleur est dote de moyens permettant de recevoir des instructions de haut niveau et de convertir chacune de ces instructions en une sequence d'une ou de plusieurs micro-instructions pour element de traitement afin de commander simultanement chaque phase du pipeline d'elements de traitement. Grace a cette operation, le controleur detecte et resout un certain nombre de conflits d'accès aux ressources et genere automatiquement des instructions pour l'enregistrement d'operandes image qui sont decalees les uns par rapport aux autres dans la matrice d'elements de traitement. Selon un autre aspect de l'invention, un programmeur designe, via des pointeurs, des images renvoyant a des descripteurs d'image qui renferment les adresses effectives de divers bits de donnees multibits. D'autres caracteristiques facilitent et accelerent le mouvement de donnees qui entrent dans l'appareil et en sortent. L'invention comprend egalement un moyen de detection des existants de recherche et un histogramme logique.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/80**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

#### Detailed Description

... suites of high-data-rate infrared, imaging laser, television, and imaging radar sensors that require real-time **automatic** target detection, recognition, tracking, and **automatic** target handoff-to-weapons capabilities. Civil applications for form processing and optical character recognition, automatic fingerprint recognition... Data Multiple Instruction (MIMD) vector processors, and Single Instruction Multiple Data (SIMD) two-dimensional array processors.

Massively **parallel** SIMI) operating architectures, having twodimensional **arrays** of processing elements (PE), each operating on a small number of pixels, have rapidly matured over the...although applications are not restricted to the image processing domain.

An image may be conceptualized as an **array** of pixel **values equal** in dimension to the PE **array** 103 within the MCC IC 101. In practice, an image is stored in the **array** as a collection of bit planes, where each bit plane is an **array** of bit **values**, one from each image pixel, all of **equal** significance. An W bit image is implemented as W bit planes. Each PE 701 contains all of the bit **values** for a single pixel of the image.

During processing of a bit plane operation, input (or 'read...used in the tables have the following meaning.

logical OR I  
logical AND &  
logical XOR  
logical NOT  
**equal**

not equal  
**Table 27**  
Signal Definition  
NO see **Table 28**  
so see **Table 28**  
EO see **Table 28**  
SBYP Si  
EBYP El  
WBYP WI  
YROLL (Roll Cmd = 1) & (NS Cmd(0) = 1)  
XROLL (Roll...

...WI&X  
NIF NI&YF  
SIF SI&YF  
EIF El&XF  
WIF WI&XF  
131, OP see **Table 31**  
C-OP see **Table 31**  
D OP see **Table 31**  
Z-OP see **Table 31**  
ALU-A see **Table 31**  
ALU-B see **Table 31**  
ALU C see **Table 31**  
ALU-X see **Table 31**  
ALU-Y see **Table 31**  
ALU-Z see **Table 31**  
PLUS see Figure 12  
CYI see Figure 12  
CY2 see Figure 12  
ZF  
CY1 z &!CYI  
**Table 27**  
Signal Definition  
ZF PLUS Z &!PLUS  
CMP (YF&!BL) I (Z&!BL) (YF&Z)  
**ROWGLOR** NS & YF  
**COLGLOR** EW & XF  
**PEGLOR** (Z A OP CMD) & D  
OVER Z  
MUX A z  
WRAM see **Table 20**

## 2.1 I/O Functions via CM Register 829

Image data is input to and output from **array** memory (PE RAM 601 and Page RAM 603) via the CM register plane. As shown in **Table 24**, the CM register 829 may be loaded from PE-accessible memory (e.g., PE RAM 601...

...IC 101 logic (called "Overlay Logic", described in greater detail below) that is external to the PE **array** 103 and which steals one clock cycle and inserts the memory load or store command.

During image...normal shift operation there are several other shift plane operations which are supported. These are listed in **Tables 11, 12** and **28**. The first, conditional shifting (NS: = NIF/SIF, EW: = EIF/WIF), provides a shift...

...mask (XF register 821 for east/west, YF register 823 for north/south) is active (e.g., **equal** to " 1 "). Where the shift mask is active for a particular shift direction (n/s, e/w...

...an input of 0, and propagates an output of 0. With this capability, shifts within a PE **array** 103 may be confined to only a subset of the entire **array**, with regions being designated as either "active" or "inactive." Prior to any shifting, active regions are initialized... signals and other mode-dependent signals incorporated into the exemplary embodiment are shown in Table 3 1.

**Table 31**

Signal Conditions Norm Mult MinMax Mode

Mode Mode

C OP op

cmd = 0 c plus 0...

...X 0 ew 0

ALU-Y 0 yf & ns 0

-ALU-Z 0 z 0

To interpret **Table 31**, one first finds the **row** associated with the signal of interest (e.g., the ALUA signal). The second **column**, labeled "Conditions" indicates whether the meaning of the signal is a function of one or more other conditions...

...of the signal. For

example, the meaning of the ALU

A signal is a function of the **value** of the A -CMD

field in the CW 1001. In particular, when the A-CMD field =0, the ALU

A signal in

Norm Mode is **equal** to the al signal (i.e., output of the AL register 81

1), whereas when the A CMD field= 1, the ALU A signal in Norm Mode is

**equal** to al I d (i.e., the contents of the AL register 811 logically

OR'ed with the contents of the D register

819). One may similarly, determine the **value** of the ALU

A signal when Mult Mode

and MinMax Mode are specified by the MODE-CMD...although applications are not restricted to the image processing domain.

An image may be conceptualized as an **array** of pixel (or other type of) **values equal** in dimension to the PE **array** 103 within the MCC IC 101.

In practice, an image is stored in the **array** as a collection of bit planes, where each bit plane is an **array** of bit **values**, one from each image pixel, all of **equal** significance. An W bit image (i.e., an image comprised of a number of pixels, each of...

...W bits wide) is implemented as W bit planes. Each PE 703 contains all of the bit **values** for a single pixel of the image.

Image operations may be performed between image operands, between scalar...by the (operand) image descriptors. Because of the single-instruction multiple-data (SIMD) design of the PE **array** 103, the bit operations specified by each PE command occur simultaneously in all PEs of the **array** between **corresponding** bits of the image operands.

The life-cycle of an image begins with an allocation (ALLOC) operation... 1401 is illustrated in FIGS. 15A and 1513. Here, the scalar type is represented by a scalar **value** which occupies the bit range 35..0 within the image descriptor itself. Scalars attributes are set by...

...use for the Storage, Alloc, Unpop or Mask attributes for scalar operands, so these fields are set **equal** to zero, as illustrated in FIG. 15B. Scalar operands are assumed to span the entire 36 bits provided, so there is generally no need for alternate Extend or Signed attribute **values**. There may be cases where it would be useful to alter the Size and Extend attributes to...

...specific control capabilities during internal sequencing, and it is feasible for the programmer to alter these attribute **values** directly if desired. However, the programmer should do nothing to invalidate the 36 scalar bits as stored...i.e., locations 0, 1 and 2) are reserved for special image descriptors, which are listed in **Table 33**. These special image descriptors are treated differently from normal images in several ways. First, these three...

...designated Global Zero and Global One, are global in the sense that they provide the same pixel **value** to every PE 701 in the PE **array** 103 when used as operands. All three images are global in the sense that they have

global...

...a program. The "global images" may not be allocated or deallocated and are simply resources that are **equally** within the scope of all program segments.

**Table 33**

Image Descr. Description

Global Zero (always supplies a scalar 0 -- all bit positions)

Global One (always...

...601 and

Page RAM 603. In each of the PE RAM 601 and Page RAM 603, this **corresponds** to a 36-bit image (subject to the state of the Tmp descriptor) starting at address 0...The first and simplest technique is to use the Mod field 1505 to specify immediate skew parameter **values**. The Mod field 1505 is convenient and high speed in that it allows the skew parameters to be "built in" to the instruction WO 99/53411 PCTIUS99/04299 in the **corresponding** Preload register. The Mod field 1505 most significant bits (i.e., Instruction Word (10:9)) provide the...

...and Zero state of an operation result.

Like conventional flags, meaningful interpretations such as "less than" or "**equal**" may be inferred by combining the **values** stored in the C and Z registers 815, 817. This is illustrated by the definitions of the ...delay should be long enough to accommodate a reasonable maximum expected external latency. The delay need not **match** the latency exactly, it need only meet or exceed it. Thus common code may support both internal (chip) and external ( **array** ) GLOR operations across multiple systems.

Where sampling and overlay are to be combined into one operation (e...designated by the opcode field 1503, For each opcode field 1503, the I-Sequencer 1205 has a **corresponding** routine, stored in the I-Sequencer memory 1215, that is executed in order to carry out the...

...more PE commands (in the form of CWS 1001) that are to be applied to the PE **array** 103 for each start address that is supplied by the I-Sequencer 1205. The of the primitive...

...one or more CWS 1001 from the P-Sequencer memory 1217 and supply these to the PE **array** 103. After the entire sequence of PE conu-nands has been supplied to the PE **array** 103, the primitive sequencer 1207 accepts another start address from the instruction sequencer 1205 and begins the ...stream).

In addition to being the starting stage for the execution of instructions directed at the PE **array** 103, the contents of the F4-Reg 1801 also serve as the basis for load, move and store instruction execution and image allocation and deallocation operations. These instructions are executed in **parallel** with the instruction sequencer 1205 (i.e., operation of the instruction sequencer 1205 is suspended during execution of the load, move and store instructions - see **Table 56** for more information). As required, the load, move, store, allocation and deallocation instructions will hold the...

...100%, depending on the operation.

The IEEE floating point standard is predicated upon the assumption of bit **parallel** computation and the need to represent as much information as possible in the 32 bits (single precision...

...the 8-bit exponent, but which are still close enough to convey incomplete information on the operand **value**. This special ...23 is added to the IEEE exponent to form the MCC IC-format exponent. For denormalized IEEE **values**, the MCC IC-format exponent **equals** the difference of 24 and the amount of shift necessary to move the most significant one of...the ISR 1813 may be enabled to contribute to the MCC

interrupt signal (INT) by setting the **corresponding** bit in the Interrupt Mask Register (IMR) 1815. The events which are represented in the ISR 1813 are shown in **Table 51**.

#### Table 51

Bit Int/Trap Event

00 Int Single Clock Event

01 Int ISTRB- Read Time...

...a parity error will cause a trap condition, freezing the Fetch Pipe and halting execution.

Bit (3) **corresponds** to an I-seq Sync Error. This indicates that an "accept" issued in connection with the instruction sequencer 1205 does not coincide with that associated with all MCC ICs 101 in an **array**.

Bit (4) corresponds to the 10 Sync Error. This indicates that adjacent MCC ICs 101 attempted to...pool. Normal operation should never see either event; initialization and test could create these errors.

Bit (16) **corresponds** to an Over Error. When sampled via MCC IC instruction control, the **array** OVER signal was active, indicating occurrence of an overflow.

Bit (17) **corresponds** to a P-seq Event. This is an event created via a PE

**array** instruction (i.e., CW 1001). It is generated in the primitive sequencer 1207.

Bit (18) corresponds to...may  
be found in Table 55.

#### 5 2 FIFO Pool Memories

As shown in the Resource Map ( **Table 55**), in Test Mode the Pool Memories 1213 are accessed in **parallel**, creating what appears to be a 32-bit memory.

When accessed in this manner, any pool memory...last pool lowest level initialization (by writing to the pool reset register).

The Allocation address pool threshold **values** ("almost empty offsets") are used to compute the almost empty signals which are read via status and...

...signals will become active due to a read of a pool with a level less than or **equal** to the "almost empty offset".

#### 5 2.3 FIFO Pool Memory Reset

Resetting the MCC IC 101 initializes the almost empty threshold **values** to 0x0A. This results in the almost empty signals becoming active when the pool is less than or **equal** to 9 (note that a read when a pool has 10 items in it - 0x0A - will only...

...9 immediately after the read). The signal will become inactive when the pool is greater than or **equal** to 10 (0x0A). A chip reset or a pool reset forces the almost empty signal active as...supplied to the instruction sequencer 1205 by the fetch unit 1201 and the IDT 1203 and the **corresponding** tasks are dispatched to the appropriate logic units for execution. Because all operations (which are dispatched via...

...of the resources of the

Reg

map 2003, shown in FIG. 21), and to itself for sequencing **array** operations.

The instruction sequencer 1205 sequences through instructions stored in the I-Seq Memory 1215. The instruction...YF, C or D registers 821, 823, 815, 819 from memory) which require that the interval between **separate**

**instructions** be maintained. Should the overlay logic encounter any conditions which aenerate a conflict (such as non-optimal...

...possible sequencer instructions. The sequencer instruction set for the instruction sequencer 1205 is defined in Table 58.

**Table 58**

SEQ ISEQ Description

Code Instruction

000 Civ Conditional Jump to Vector - RESET Stack File and Counters...DJF  
Decrement and Jump to File if CtO = I (i.e., it is TRUE that

Loop Counter **equals** zero), else Pop PC and Counters

All instructions, other than M-way, are performed conditionally. Where the selected condition is false, the next address is the already-incremented PC **value**, that is, the current address + 1. Bits 7 through 4 of each microinstruction are a COND-CODE...1 -bit I-Seq Memory address.

As a consequence of this offsetting, the 128 possible MCC IC **instruction** opcodes are **mapped** to the first 512 locations of the I-Seq Memory 1215. Note that both the Stack File...count onto the Loop Stack 2103. The loop count is derived from the A-Bit Offset (ABOS) **value** that is computed for the PSEQ instruction word 2200 (i.e, the opcode and operand descriptors that are supplied as an input to the primitive sequencer 1207). The **value** ABOS-1 (i.e., ABOS minus 1) is loaded to the current loop counter to provide loop...

...the address supplied by top of the stack file 2101 is taken if the count is not **equal** to zero.

If the count is zero, the Stack File 2101 and Loop Stack 2103 are both... are called "Left", "Right" and

"Answer", and the allocated storage locations for these operands are defined by **corresponding** image descriptors 1301 stored in the F5 working registers 181 1. These **correspond** roughly to 'Src1', Src2' and 'Dest' as defined for the lbus 1807 and F4 **Table 62A**

Code Image Selected

0 Zero Image

1 Src1

2 Src2

3 Dest

4 Tmp

5 Tnot...

...operand, as shown by the codes which may be applied to the AIMG-Sel field given in **Table 62B**. However, because the Answer operand is presumed to be a write (output) operand, only Dest or...nsbX  
niax(sizeX-1, 0)

This formula is used for msb I, msb2, msbD & msbT

The first **table** entry, codes 0 through 35, specifies how bit offsets of ally number from 0 through 35 would be encoded, (i.e., the bit offset is **equal** to the code given). The remaining codes, 36 through 62 compute bit offsets based on formulas as shown in the **table**. For example, code 36, which specifies msb1, provides a bit offset **equal** to Src1'size This formula is the same regardless of which operand the bit offset is generated...the IDT 1203.

In the exemplary embodiment, the various pool memories are as defined in Table 66.

**Table 66**

Name Description Size

pg

nyb PG RAM nybble pool 256 x 8

pg

bit PG RAM...

...The pg-bit pool may be initialized with up to 128 bit addresses leaving 896 address locations

**corresponding** to 224 nybble addresses for the pg nyb. If fewer than 128 memory addresses are allocated as...1813.

Current and lowest FIFO levels may be read at any time.

A programmable "almost empty offset" **value** may be initialized (via Direct Mode Access - see **Table 55**). A read from a FIFO having a level that is less than or **equal** to the almost empty offset **value** will cause an almost empty interrupt to the ISR 1813.

- FIFO reset functions are supported.

8.4...the commanded direction (as designated by an A-d-u field 1203) decreases the difference between the **value** of the A-bos field 2207 and the **value** of the A-end field 2205. The A-bos field 2207 (Answer Bit Offset) will be loaded...

...along with NULL image descriptors (e.g., image descriptors consisting of all zeros), and a SigOut which **matches** that of the last non-idle instruction sent to the primitive sequencer 1207. In the exemplary embodiment...

...1205, the A bos field 2207 is loaded into a counter (A bos-counter), and the accept **line** to the instruction sequencer 1205 is negated until the A-bos-counter is **equal** to the contents of the A-end field 2205 (if the commanded direction is opposite to the...

...bit-offset sequencing (i.e., the same PSEQ instruction 2200 is executed repeatedly while the bit-offset **values** increment or decrement).

## .2 Interface Definition

Signals defined for the interfaces to the primitive sequencer 1207 according...profile bits will have their corresponding positions in the overlay PE Cmd Wd replaced with a zero.

**Table 71**

u-store Overlay PE CW Bits (Decoded) Overlay PE CW Bits  
Mode CMD (Masked)  
3 CM...

...MODE CMD = 0

3 Profile(1) = u-store ROLL-CMD ROLL-CMD = 0,  
MODE CMD = 0

Not **Equal** 3 All decoded bits = 0 All passed from  
Six of the lower 30 bits of the PE Command Word field stored in the PSEQ memory 1217 have alternate **values** which can be selected via the "alt sel" field 2223 of the PSEQ instruction word 2200 as shown in the **Table 72**. When the "alt-sel" bit is active (i.e., **equal** to "I"), the PE Command Word bits passed to the overlay will be supplied from the "Alternate...the primitive sequencer 1207.

For each of the instructions, the variously specified operations are shown in a **column** that **corresponds** to a stage in the fetch pipe in which that operation is to be performed.

Table 81...any  
one of three operations.

1) an image move (from 1/0 RAM 107 to the PE **array** 103 via the CM plane 605, or from the PE **array** 103 to the 1/0 RAM 107 via the CM plane 605);

2) generating a list of "hits" from a single bitplane ("hitplane") (i.e., identifying which PEs 701 in the PE **array** 103 have data satisfying a particular

criterion);  
) generating a histogram of image data that exists in the...

...0 RAM

107. (The generated histogram comprises a number of "bin counts", each of which is a **value** representing the frequency of occurrence of a **corresponding** data **value**.) These operations are now described in greater detail.

### 11.1 Image Move Operation

An Image Move operation...pixels are distributed between the upper and lower blocks of the I/O RAM 107. This information **corresponds** to the information presented above in **Table** 87.

When the image data is read from the I/O-RAM 107 and shifted into the... now be described with reference to FIGS.

29A FIG. 29A depicts the locations of pixels in one **row** of the PE **array** 103 just after they have been moved from the I/O RAM 107 to the PE **array** 103. Because the algorithm does not involve other PE **rows**, and because the algorithm is **equally** applied to all **rows** in the PE **array** 103, it is only necessary to show one **row** for the purpose of illustration. In this example, PE **row** 0 is depicted, with 8-bit pixels being distributed in two dimensions: across the PE **row** (i.e., from PE **column** 0 through PE columnn 31) and across bitplanes 0 through 7 (i.e., at eight different addressable storage locations within each of the PEs 701 in the **row**).

The first step in the repositioning algorithm is to swap the locations of pixels 2, 3, 6...by Adr-Sel multiplexor 3027 is controlled by a signal that is

asserted when the Size code **equals** zero. As a consequence, when multi-bit images are moved, the Adr-Sel signal causes the mapping...

...alternate on bit-plane boundaries. When a 1-bit image is moved, Adr-Sel alternates on bit- **line** boundaries.

The Adr-Sel signal also controls the NCM-MUXSEL/SCM-MUXSEL multiplexors 3029, 3031, and generates...locations in the I/O RAM 107 serves as the bins for storing count information for a **corresponding value**. It is possible for the data in the 8bit bin counter to overflow because there are 1024 PEs 701 in the PE **array** 103. In the event of a bin overflow, the bin count should be stalled at the maximum count (e.g., 255). Where a uniform background exists in an image, the possibility of a predominant **value** overflowing one bin is fairly great. The possibility of overflowing two bins is substantially less because this implies a sufficiently even distribution between two **values** that jointly occupy half or more of the (chip) image. Therefore the occurrence of bin overflow is...location in the I/O RAM 107 designated by the generated address are read, incremented (if not **equal** to the maximum **value**), and then rewritten back to that same location. It is the responsibility of the MCC IC **array** controller to clear the contents of the I/O RAM 107 (by writing a zeroed image) prior...in the result image C (correlation). The correlation at each position is computed by summing the absolute **value** of the differences between **corresponding** image **values**. In step 1, for example, the correlation **value**  $COO = r_{00} - s_{00} + r_{01} - s_{01} + \dots + r_{22} - s_{22}$  In step 2,  $CO = 1 - r_{00}$ ...this method has significant merit.

15 Occasionally, it is desirable to perform correlations upon "blocks" of **values** within an image (i.e., image segments). The image blocks may or may not represent contiguous image...

...to the next. This Minimum Absolute Difference with Block Correlation (MADBC) approach is easily applied to an **array** where the blocks are the dimension of the MCC IC 101. A correlation algorithm such as the one described above may be implemented wherein each MCC IC 101 broadcasts a different reference **value** on a given iteration, drawing this **value**



from a unique reference pattern assigned to that MCC IC 101. On each iteration, a reference **value** load to the Chip GLOR Data register 1825 of each MCC IC 101 in the **array** is required. This is followed by the broadcast, subtract, 'absolute **value** and shift for one iteration of the correlation algorithm. In this manner, a separate reference pattern is applied to the source image segments which **correspond** to MCC IC boundaries within the **array** , providing a block correlation.

The granularity of the block correlation can be further extended by using the...eight bit-lines of data are sequentially supplied to a converter 3403. A bit from each bit- **line** is supplied to a **corresponding** one of the PS/SP shift registers. After eight clock cycles, each of the PS/SP shift...as a 5-input adder, where the inputs are.

a - accumulator bit;  
m I - multiply data I ( **table** below)  
m2 - multiply data 2 ( **table** below)  
c1 - carry bit I  
c2 - carry bit 2 (significance is 2)  
Each of the inputs is of **equal** significance except for C2 which counts as 2 (i.e., C 1 and C2 taken together form...)

21/5,K/35 (Item 35 from file: 349)  
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  
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00511578 \*\*Image available\*\*

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR LOGIC SYNTHESIS**

**SYSTEME D'AUTOMATISATION DE L'EXPERTISE ET DE LA SYNTHESE DE PORTE, BASE  
SUR VDHL/VERILOG**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LSI LOGIC CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

DUPENLOUP Guy,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9942930 A2 19990826

Application: WO 99US3773 19990219 (PCT/WO US9903773)

Priority Application: US 9827422 19980220

Designated States: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/50**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 72396

**English Abstract**

A method of fabricating an integrated circuit chip (IC), said method comprising the steps of defining the IC at the RTL code level, translating said RTL code into a generic netlist description, generating logic synthesis tool scripts based on said generic netlist description, and executing said logic synthesis tool scripts to synthesize the RTL code. The step of generating logic synthesis tool scripts comprises the substeps of identifying hardware elements and structure of the IC design, determining interrelationships between said identified hardware elements and structures, and generating logic synthesis tool scripts to synthesize said identified hardware elements to netlists as a function of said hardware elements and said interrelationships.

**French Abstract**

L'invention concerne un procede de fabrication de circuits integres qui consiste en ce qui suit: on definit le circuit integre au niveau du code RTL (niveau de transfert enregistre), on traduit ce code RTL dans une description generique de listes d'interconnexions, on genere des scripts d'outils de synthese logique sur la base de cette description generique de listes d'interconnexions et l'on execute ces scripts d'outils de

synthese logique pour synthetiser le code RTL. La generation des scripts d'outils de synthese logique consiste, a son tour, a identifier les elements et la structure du materiel relatifs a la conception du circuit integre, a determiner les relations entre ces elements et structure du materiel et a generer des scripts d'outils de synthese logique pour synthetiser lesdits elements du materiel identifies avec les listes d'interconnexions sous la forme d'une fonction desdits elements du materiel et desdites relations.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/50**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... technology specific netlist, or a mapped netlist, is a netlist created after the IC design has been **mapped** to a particular technology-specific library of cells.

Continuing to refer to Fig. 1, after the synthesis...To identify the potential problems with the IC design as early as possible, RTL code can be **analyzed**, manually or **automatically**. However, some design issues can be missed if the RTL code itself is used to analyze the...

21/5,K/36 (Item 36 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00465480 \*\*Image available\*\*

**SYSTEM, METHOD AND COMPUTER PROGRAM PRODUCT FOR PATENT-CENTRIC AND GROUP-ORIENTED DATA PROCESSING, INCLUDING USING HYPERBOLIC TREES TO VISUALIZE DATA**

**SYSTEME, PROCEDURE, ET PROGRAMMES INFORMATIQUES POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE DONNEES AXES SUR DES BREVETS D'INVENTION OU DES GROUPES, INCLUANT L'UTILISATION D'ARBORESCENCES HYPERBOLIQUES POUR VISUALISER DES DONNEES**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SMARTPATENTS INC,

Inventor(s):

RIVETTE Kevin G,  
RAPPAPORT Irving S,  
HOHMANN Luke,  
PUGLIA David,  
GORETSKY David,  
JACKSON Adam,  
RABB Charles Jr,  
SMITH David W,  
PARK Brian,  
THORNTHWAITE Warren,  
NAVARRETE Jorge A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

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MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ

VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH

CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML

MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 83313

English Abstract

A system, method, and computer program product for processing data are described herein. The system maintains first databases of patents, and second databases of non-patent information of interest to a corporate entity. The system also maintains one or more groups. Each of the groups comprises any number of the patents from the first databases. The system, upon receiving appropriate operator commands, automatically processes the patents in one of the groups in conjunction with non-patent information from the second databases. Accordingly, the system performs patent-centric and group-oriented processing of data. A group can also include any number of non-patent documents. The groups may be product based, person based, corporate entity based, or user-defined. Other types of groups are also covered, such as temporary groups. The processing automatically performed by the system relates to (but is not limited to) patent mapping, document mapping, patent citation (both forward and backward), patent aging, patent bracketing/clustering (both forward and backward), inventor patent count, inventor employment information, patent claim tree analysis, and finance. Other functions and capabilities are also covered, including the ability to utilize hyperbolic trees to visualize data generated by the system, method, and computer program product.

#### French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un systeme, un procede et un ensemble de programmes informatiques de traitement de donnees comportant de premieres bases de donnees de brevets, de deuxiemes bases de donnees d'informations non relatives a des brevets, mais presentant un interet pour une societe, et egalement un ou plusieurs groupes comprenant chacun un certain nombre de brevets des premieres bases de donnees. Au recu d'ordres appropriees d'un operateur, le systeme traite automatiquement les brevets de l'un des groupes en association avec des d'informations non relatives a des brevets des deuxiemes bases de donnees. Le systeme execute donc des traitements de donnees centres sur les brevets et sur les groupes. Un groupe peut egalement contenir des documents non relatifs a des brevets. Les groupes peuvent etre axes sur les produits, sur les personnes, sur les societes, ou sur les utilisateurs. D'autres groupes tels que des groupes temporaires sont egalement prevus. Le traitement qu'execute automatiquement le systeme porte (non limitativement) sur: la mise en concordance des brevets et des documents, les citations des brevets (vers l'amont ou l'aval), la classification chronologique, la classification par tranches d'anciennete et le regroupement (vers l'amont ou l'aval), le comptage des brevets par inventeur, les informations sur les employeurs des inventeurs, l'analyse arborescente des revendications, et l'aspect financier, ainsi que sur d'autres fonctions et possibilites dont la capacite d'utiliser des arborescences hyperboliques pour visualiser des donnees produites par le systeme, par le procede et par les programmes informatiques.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/30**

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

#### Detailed Description

... based on non-patent information 206, 216, 214, 210, 208.

This is the case, even if such **subsequent** group processing involves only, for example, patent bibliographic information (i.e., patent information), such as group processing... For example, the clients 304, 306 may request that the enterprise server 314 retrieve certain information, or **automatically analyze** certain information. The enterprise server 314 performs the requested tasks, and sends the results to the requesting...

00215274

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AUTOMATICALLY SELECTING AMONG A PLURALITY OF INPUT MODES**

**SYSTEME ET PROCEDE POUR EFFECTUER UNE SELECTION AUTOMATIQUE PARMIS UNE PLURALITE DE MODES D'ENTREE**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

SEMANTIC COMPACTION SYSTEM,

Inventor(s):

BAKER Bruce R,  
CONTI Robert V,  
HERSHBERGER David,  
SPAETH Donald M,  
HIGGINBOTHAM D Jeffrey,

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International Patent Class: H03M-11:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 17978

**English Abstract**

A continuous input system allows a system operator to continuously input a plurality of polysemous icon symbols to access stored (13, 14) morphemes, words, phrases, or sentences corresponding to an icon sequence. The system, with automatic mode selection for the input system, containing a plurality of character and symbol keys (4), allows for automatically selecting (4, 5) of the icon (12, 17, 22) mode, a character or word prediction mode (14, 15, 23), and even a subsequent suffix mode, to allow a user to enter morphemes, words, phrases, or sentences sequentially. Further, by utilizing the character and word prediction (14, 15, 23) modes, including the suffix (27, 32) mode, words, phrases or sentences corresponding to non-accessible icon sequences can be automatically activated without having to manually switch out of the icon mode or select the character and word prediction mode. Such automatic icon, word prediction, character and suffix mode selecting, thereby allows continuous text (16) or speech (18) generation with a minimal number of input key (4) activations necessary for a system operator.

**French Abstract**

Système d'entrée en continu permettant à un opérateur du système d'introduire en continu une pluralité de symboles d'icônes polysemiques pour accéder à des morphèmes, des mots, des expressions ou des phrases stockées en mémoire (13, 14) et correspondant à une séquence d'icônes. Le système, comportant une sélection automatique du mode pour le système d'entrée, renfermant une pluralité de touches de caractères et de symboles (4), permet de sélectionner automatiquement (4, 5) le mode d'icône (12, 17, 22), un mode de prédiction (14, 15, 23) d'un caractère ou d'un mot, et même un mode de suffixe ultérieur, pour permettre à l'utilisateur d'entrer de manière séquentielle des morphèmes, des mots, des expressions ou des phrases. En outre, en utilisant les modes de prédiction de caractère et de mot (14, 15, 23) comprenant le mode de suffixe (27, 32), on peut automatiquement mettre en œuvre des mots, des expressions ou des phrases correspondant à des séquences d'icônes non accessibles, sans avoir à sortir manuellement du mode d'icône ou à sélectionner le mode de prédiction de caractère et de mot. Une telle sélection automatique du mode de suffixe et de caractère, du mode de prédiction de mot et du mode d'icône, permet à l'opérateur du système de générer en continu un texte (16) ou un discours (18) en mettant en œuvre un nombre minimal de touches d'entrée (4).

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-015/21**

Fulltext Availability:

## Claims

### Claim

... of said

predetermined symbol sequences;

input mode automatic selection means,

operatively connected to said storage means and **comparison**

means, for **automatically** selecting the symbol mode upon

said comparison means determining a symbol sequence **match** ,

and for **automatically** selecting the character mode upon

said comparison means determining that the stored symbol

sequence is